The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office No. 743 Washington Street. may24.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch.
☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

R. ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.
MILLER & BUCHANAN,
DENTISTS,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
April 5, '71-1y.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care.
Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

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SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Miscellaneous.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE For all kinds of printing.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
M'CLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Mch15-tf

ROBT. KING, Merchant Tailor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited. April 12, 1871.

LEWISTOWN BOILER WORKS. GEORGE PAWLING & CO., Manufacturers of Locomotive and Stationary Boilers, Tanks, Pipes, Filling-Barrows for Furnaces, and Sheet Iron Work of every description. Works on Logan street, Lewistown, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to. Repairing done at short notice. [Apr 5,'71,1y.

A. R. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

The Muses' Bower.

The Trundle Bed.

As I rummaged through the garret,
List'ning to the falling rain,
As it pattered on the shingles,
And against the window pane,
Peeping over chests and boxes,
Which with dust were thickly spread.
Saw I in the farthest corner
What was once my trundle bed.

And I drew it from the recess,
Where it had remained so long,
Hearing all the while the music
Of my mother's voice in soug—
As she sung in sweetest accents,
What I since have often read—
"Hush, my dear, lie still and slumber,
Holy angels guard they bed."

As I listened, recollections
That I thought had been forgot,
Came with all the gush of memory,
Rushing, thronging to the spot,
As I wandered back to childhood,
To those merry days of yore,
When I knelt beside my mother,
By this bed upon the floor.

Then it was, with hands so gently
Placed upon my infant head,
That she taught my lips to utter
Ca efully the words she said.
Neve can they be forgotten
Deep are they in memory graven—
"Hallowed be Thy name, O Father!
Father! Thou Who art in Heaven."

This she taught me; then she told me
Of its import great and deep;
After which I learned to utter
"Now I lay me down to sleep."
Then it was with hands uplifted,
And in accents soft and mild,
That my mother asked "Our Father!"
"Father, do Thou bless my child."

Years have passed, and that dear mother
Long has mouldered 'neath the sod,
And I trust her sainted spirit
Revels in the home of God.
But that scene at summer twilight
Never has from memory fled,
And it comes in all its freshness
When I see my trundle bed.

The Story-Teller.

Miss Warner's Adventure.

SPRINKLE! rain! shower! right down on Millie Warner's tasteful little hat and graceful shoulders, unprotected save by a thin shawl, notwithstanding the beseeching glance of the prettiest pair of hazel eyes that ever looked up to a cloud in that way. The inexorable, stony-hearted thing just poured out its deluging treasures without minding them the least bit in the world.

Now, Millie wasn't afraid of a shower unless there was thunder and lightning; but she had quite a regard for her pretty hat, which was not two weeks old, and did hate dreadfully to have it spoiled.

Nevertheless, when Millie came to a large white farm-house, she very gladly, and rather hastily—for just then there was a loud peal of thunder—opened the gate and went up the flowered-bordered path to the house, and knocked for admittance. Nobody answered, and as another peal of thunder was heard, accompanied by a vivid flash of lightning, Millie entered without ceremony. She took in at a glance the contents of the first room she came to—a large square room, plainly but neatly furnished—the cane-seated chairs, the pretty chintz-covered lounge, book-case filled with books and sheet-music, the violin in its case in the corner, the vases of faded flowers, and the few ornaments on the mantel.—There was no one there, but she heard childish voices in the room, and again knocked. A dark-eyed girl of ten or eleven years, opened the door.

Millie explained why she was there.—With the ease and good manners of one much older, the child bade her welcome, placed a chair near the stove, and took Millie's dripping hat and shawl.

"I was just beginning to get dinner, that was the reason I didn't hear you knock.—It will be a long time before the shower is over, and you must stay with us to dinner. It will be ready by the time Ben comes; but that will not be for about a half or three-quarters' of an hour."

"Es,dinnie'll be weddy when Ben tums," lisped and laughed a little girl of three years.

The elder child, whose name was Hettie, resumed:

"I can't get a very good dinner. I ain't quite old enough, but Ben says I do nicely. He puts it on for me, and I see to it. But he does not allow me to take off kettles, for fear I will burn or scald myself; but I think I am large enough to do that. I like to have everything ready for him to eat when he comes in tired and hungry. I can't make biscuit—I wish I could, for Ben likes them ever so much; but Martha, who comes in to make bread for us, says she will teach me."

"Where is your mother?" asked Millie of the little Eva, when Hettie was out of the room.

"We is got no mudder but Ben," the little one lisped.

When Hetty came back, Minnie said: "Now I have got nicely warmed, and my dress will dry just as well at work as sitting still; so I will help you get dinner.—If you like, I will make some biscuit, and we will have dinner ready in a very short time."

Hetty was delighted, Ben would be glad. "Might she look on and learn how?"

Millie was young, and frank, and gay, and she and the children soon became very well acquainted over the biscuit. She said, presently, trying a potato with a fork:

"The potatoes are done. I will pour the water off so, and then put them on again to get dry. That will make them mealy. In a few moments we will peel them, and then dinner will be all ready except taking it up."

The dinner seemed very meagre to little Hetty as she ran over the items in her mind—potatoes, peas, pork, biscuit, butter, cucumbers, milk and water. She had wanted to make tea for her visitor, but she declined decidedly. The poor child said, apologetically:

"When father and mother were alive we used to have a good many things for dinner, and Martha, our hired girl, used to get them all, but when they died, and Squire Johns said he bought a mortgage on our farm, and that we had got to pay every cent the day it was due, or lose everything, we had to do without a good many things, and are very poor now, and Ben is afraid we can't have enough to pay it, and they all say we may look for no mercy from Squire Johns, for he is a very hard man to the poor, and he has always wanted our farm, because it joins some of his own land where he wants to build. I heard all about it when one of the neighbors was talking with Ben, though he didn't want me to know about it."

Millie had listened to this with a curious mixture of feelings, for Squire Johns was a declared lover of hers, and though she had not accepted him, she had been both pleased and flattered with his attention but had certainly given him no encouragement. He was to receive his final answer in three days from that time, and she was not sure the answer reserved and laid away for that time was "no." True, Millie was not in love with him, but she had waited so long in vain for that estatic state of feeling she had read and heard so much about, that she was quite decided that she was not capable of love, and that to like any one was as much as she could expect. But she certainly liked Squire Johns as well if not better than any one, and his love must certainly be disinterested, for he could not know that——. But now Millie stopped. Could he not? Might he not have found out in some way? If this story were true, would such a man be likely to marry a poor girl? For Millie Warner was really an heiress in a small way. She was sole inheritor of a fine unencumbered farm from her father, and five thousand in bank stock. But the farm was two hundred miles south of this town, where she was visiting a cousin and nobody knew of it; and during her visit she had helped her cousin in her work as she had always helped her mother when she was at home—capable, industrious little girl that she was.

This story agreed with things that she had heard hinted at, and even *that* the next moment *was* smoothed over, for Squire Johns was a rich and influential man, and people could not afford, without some reason, to lose his favor. She remembered it all now. Could he in reality be such a scoundrel?

She could judge better about the truth of the story when she had seen Ben. Who was Ben? Two or three inquiries had amounted to nothing. The children spoke as though everybody knew who Ben was. Was he an uncle, cousin, hired man or what? Evidently somebody very old by the way Hetty spoke of him. Whoever it was, what would he think of her intrusion? But she couldn't help what he thought, and she shrugged her shoulders as she looked out at the still pouring rain.

"Ben has tum!" echoed the little one, clapping her hands, as he came in, bright and smiling.

As he came in he caught her up in his arms and gave her a kiss, while she laughed and shouted; but his eyes were seeking the stranger.

Hetty said, prettily: "My brother Ben." Then to him: "This lady got caught in the shower, Ben, and is staying until it clears up. She has been so kind as to help me to get dinner, and has made some splendid biscuit."

They both stood mute a moment, she with surprise at the real Ben, young, handsome, and well-bred; he with admiration, and a strange new feeling he could not define. He had hardly bade her welcome, with a return of his self-possession, when there was a loud rap at the street door.—Hetty went to the door, came back pale, and whispered to Ben: "Squire Johns."

Millie drew quickly back from the half-opened door. Ben went in to his visitor, closing the door after him, but every word was distinctly heard by Millie, for Squire Johns did not speak in the low, suave tone she was accustomed to hear him, but loud and peremptory.

"I am in haste, young man; I just stopped to say that the time for the payment for the money due me, being day after to-morrow, if it is not ready I shall be obliged immediately to resort to severe measures."

"Impossible!" exclaimed the young man in a surprised and excited tone, "you are very much mistaken. It is not due until the 28th, it is now but the 18th. At that time, if I sell the piece of land I partly expect to do, I hope, with some other money coming in, to be able to pay it."

"You are laboring under a singular mistake young man. Here is the mortgage, and you can see for yourself that it is the 18th."

"Let me see it."

The figures danced upon the page. He passed his hands over his eyes and calmed himself with a great effort. He grew ashy pale as he read.

"It reads so, certainly, but I can't understand it." He went to the desk. "Here is a note my father made of the circumstance, and it is the 28th, and he was a very sure methodical man, and would not be likely to make a mistake that might be fraught with very important and evil consequences to him. I believe—" a sudden suspicion coming into his mind, as he detected a lurking triumph in Squire Johns' eye—"I believe there is some villainy about this matter, and that you are at the bottom of it," he exclaimed excitedly, fixing his eyes firmly upon the lawyer, who changed color in spite of himself.

"Be careful what you say, young man, as you may get yourself into trouble," he said angrily.

"Yes, sir, I believe you are a base villain! I remember you are the lawyer who made out the mortgage at the time, and know that you have been aching for years to get hold of this property. If there is justice in law you shall be exposed!"

"In the meantime you had better have the money ready," he replied coolly and insultingly.

"That is impossible, as you know. You know very well I could not raise so much money in two days, when you made your diabolical plans."

"Then you know the consequences."

"And what is to become of my young sisters?"

"I neither know nor care. That is your lookout."

The young man strove to repress his passions yet.

"Squire Johns, by the 28th I can pay that debt, I expect."

"That will do no good. It must be ready by the 18th, or I take possession. I might have shown you mercy but for your insinuations. Now, none."

"That is false! and you know it. You never showed mercy in your life. You have won your ill gotten wealth by robbing the widow and the fatherless. If you take this property, may it bring you a curse with it, now and evermore! But while it is in my hands I'll kick you from it, you dastardly scoundrel?"

The Squire was a small man as well as a coward, and while he was being ignominiously ejected from the house by the angry and excited young man, Hetty was crouched down close to Millie, pale and frightened. Eva was sobbing in her lap, and Millie—it would be difficult to describe her feelings.

Ben did not come into the room for sometime afterward. When he did, he looked haggard and aged, and was passing through hastily, as if to escape notice, when Millie, business-like and straightforward little girl that she was, began:

"Mr. Hazwell, I want to talk with you a few minutes. There would be no use in pretending that I haven't heard what you and Squire Johns have been saying, for I have heard every word. I think I know of some one who can help you; but first may I ask you a few questions?"

Ben, at first, looked displeased and haughty; but her kind, straightforward manner disarmed him. He bowed assent.

"What is the amount of this mortgage?"

"Two thousand dollars and interest," was the brief reply.

"What is the total value of the farm?"

"My father valued it at ten thousand dollars."

"Are there other mortgages?"

"None."

"Very well; I am quite positive I know some one who can loan you the money. I am Millie Warner. Call on me to-morrow, at my cousin's, Mrs. Sanford's.

Ben's dreams were strangely mixed up that night with mortgages and hazel eyes. The next day was a long time of suspense and anxiety, and early in the evening found him at the Sanford's, where was received by Millie herself.

The next morning, accompanied by a neighbor, he called on Squire Johns.

"He was at breakfast," the servant said.

An angry light shown in Squire Johns' cold, gray eye, when he heard who was his visitor.

"How dare he come here! I warrant, though, the chap isn't quite so high and mighty as he was the last time I saw him. Humble enough this morning—I would hold out hopes of mercy until he grovels and begs my pardon—grovels low as he laid me, and then I'll be revenged. To-morrow this splendid farm, added to my other property, and the possession of Millie Warner's hand and fortune, will make me a rich and happy man, indeed. I will tantalize him to his heart's content."

He went leisurely into the other room.

"You are early this morning, young man. I conclude you have come to pay the money," he said ironically.

"That's my errand," replied Ben cooly.

Squire Johns started back aghast and thunderstruck.

"Do you mean to say you have raised the money?"

"I do, and I have brought Mr. Foster to prove that it is all right. There is two thousand dollars. We have each counted it. There is the interest. Now I will take up the mortgage Squire Johns."

Livid, and trembling with passion, Squire Johns was compelled to yield the mortgage and execute the usual release.

"Now, Squire," said Ben, "I have one word more to say: Don't you ever dare set foot on my land again, or I'll kick you off. Mind that. Nor ever dare to speak to me again. I don't know such a rascal as you!"

"I'll have satisfaction of you!" and the Squire literally foamed with passion.

"Have it, and welcome," replied Ben, cooly, "as long as you havn't got the farm. Come, Foster."

There was no trace of the violent passions to which the Squire had gave free license, when the next evening, he drove up to Sanford's. He looked happy and smiling. There was a queer little smile on Millie Warner's face as she saw him through the closed blinds. It was a little ominous that he was compelled to wait in the parlor alone five, ten, fifteen minutes. Still more ominous that she came in at last, distant and unsmiling. Still, he could hardly believe he heard aright when, to his suit, she gave a prompt, uncompromising "no!" He urged; she was firm. He threatened; she flashed out, brave and indignant, something of what she knew and felt, and spurned him and his suit with scorn and loathing.

"Such a threat to a girl is worthy of you! of a piece with your conduct to the Hazwells!" she added.

"To the Hazwells! What do you know about them? Perhaps you are the one who loaned the money to them?"

"Yes, it was I. I went there for shelter from the storm. I heard it all; every word."

The Squire muttered curses low and deep, but Millie did not stay to hear them. She only saw him ride away, with that same queer little smile on her face.

Squire Johns rode a long distance out of his way, six months after, to avoid a wedding party just returning from church—Ben Hazwell and Millie, his wife, which he came very near blundering upon.

Reading for the Million.

Written for the JOURNAL.

The Old Man Trounced Me; But I Fooled Him at Last.

BY W. H. W.

The above title belongs to a story, which I will relate:

It was a mild summer's evening; the king of day had just dropped his golden sheen behind the western hills, after bathing hill and dale with his resplendent rays. The beautiful moon soon began to shoot her silver beams into the Heavens, and then could be seen peeping over the crest of the eastern mountains, which stood as vast sentinels, as much as to say, you shall not be in darkness long. I never saw a more soul-elevating evening. The entire country was rife with the perfumes of fresh blooming flowers; the birds had just hushed their caroling amid the green branches and wild flowers of the meadow. I was seated with three friends, two of which was but young, like myself, the other a middle-aged man, but as young in feeling as any of us, (Mr. Brown being his name). We were lounging on the green grass, beneath a large oak tree, which stood in the centre of a green meadow, a little elevated above a sparkling stream of water, and were singing songs and telling stories. I had just finished relating a story, which appeared in the JOURNAL a few weeks ago, titled "How Peter Green was scared out of getting a Wife," when Mr. Brown said, "Peter was in as bad a fix as I was," "for the old man trounced me, but I fooled him at last." Most naturally we asked him how that was, and he began to relate his courtship, which "brought the house down," and gave Peter Green a great deal of sympathy:

"I was a poor young man, but industrious. I fully expected to be rich some day, and began to look around for a lady that would make me a suitable wife, once that day had come. The greatest difficulty I had to contend with was my being poor. I had set my standard high, and the rich girls knew it, and they thought I was after their money, and they looked at me in a way I didn't like much; but they didn't do me justice, for all I wanted was a true, loving heart. I soon fell in love with an old farmers daughter, who was the richest man in all the country, but I knew just as well as I had a head on my shoulders that he would not let me have his daughter Ellie, for he wouldn't allow any of the boys to come within a gun shot of the house. I made up my mind to run up on the old man, if I could but win the affections of the daughter. I soon made her acquaintance, and found that she was awfully tickled with me, for, I'll tell you boys, I was tall—well you may guess the rest,—she was young, and tender as a gosling, and you know how they dislike the idea of being old maids, so I often talked to her, when I met her at church, or elsewhere, about the great danger, putting all the stress on danger, of young girls having to be old maids simply because they all wanted rich husbands. She looked up at me with her dove eyes, God bless her, and said, "I don't." You know it was just what I wanted to hear, then I began to tell her how much I would love to marry a poor girl, and elevate her to a high position in life, for I was confident that I would some day be rich. I thought she wished then that she was poor, but I didn't. She soon told me all about her father, and said I would not dare to come to see her; but as we were walking home from church one night, I persuaded her that the old man liked me, and that he would not care to let me court her. So I went in. We had not been in but a few moments when in come the old man, as big and as fat as a bear.

"Good evening, sir," he said. (I thought that was pretty good). "Did you come home with Ellen?"

"I did, sir," I said very tenderly.

"Well I want you to get out of this, and don't you ever show your head in here again. Light him to the door, Ellen."

I began to think my ascent on the old man was not so smooth, or fast, but I made good use of the time, and while at the door I told Ellie that I would come to see her the next Saturday evening, after ten o'clock, then the old man would be in bed. I declared my love to her, and asked her to meet me at that time and hour. She said she would. So I went, and, as I had predicted, the old man was in bed, and Ellie and I made our way to the kitchen, which was further from his room. Now had I all the eloquence combined, that poets have been gifted with, I could not tell of the rapturous delights of those hours.

It was growing late, and I spoke of going home, when I heard the old man light out on the floor, till he shook the house, my heart thumped against my ribs, till I thought it would break through. My retreat was cut off, save the cellar way, and Ellie said:

"Go down, quick, you can find the door."

And down the steps I started, into a strong, dark region. I began to feel about for the door, when I came sock up against the wall, my nose struck first, causing me to stagger back a few steps; there being a tub full of fresh-ground sausage meat near by, my heels struck the tub, and in I went, backwards, up to my arms. I sprang to my feet, as mad as a hornet, while the sausage meat clung to me in great lumps. I have often thought since of my darling Ellie having to eat that sausage, but I couldn't help it. I now saw a window, and I started for it; I had made but a step or two, when I landed, full length, in a big milk trough, smashing the crocks, spilling the milk, and skinning my head at an awful rate. I now heard the old man coming, so I made another bolt; this time I hit the door; it was well for me that I did, for he yelled, "I'll skin you alive if I catch you," and no doubt he would have done so, if he had known how I had been in his tub of sausage meat, and smashed the milk crocks. I was so weak I hardly could get home, but was greased just enough to cause me to vow to slip up on the old man.

I didn't go back for a long time, till one evening I saw the old folks driving down the road. I knew at once they were out for a visit, so I fixed up to go to see Ellie. I found her at home, and she said she was glad to see me, too. I thought the old folks would not be home till the next evening. I will not stop to tell you what a delightful time we had, for I fancied I was in a bee hive, without the bees, all covered over with honey; but I got the most on my lips, and appeared to be the thickest around my neck. Well this was all cut short, about ten o'clock, by the old man driving up to the door. I was now in the wrong room for the cellar, and all retreat was cut off, save the window, and I made for that. I threw it up, and was 'bout half way out, when it fell down on my back. I was on a perject balance. I could not touch the ground with my hands or the floor with my feet. By this time the old man had come in with his buggy whip, and seeing me in the window, he began to trounce me at a very unpleasant rate; he lashed me till I could see stars without opening my eyes. I kicked, for I had something to kick about, and yelled till you could have heard me a mile. I began to think the old man was running up on me. At last he pulled me in, "to skin me alive," as I thought; I said, "please sir, don't," but it was of no use. After he got me in, he said:

"What did you come here for?"

I promptly answered, "to see Ellie."

"You see me too," and he began to slash it to me. I found I would have to do something, for my limbs began to feel as though a thousand bees had lit upon them, so I thought I would play off on him, and down I dropped at his feet, It acted like a charm, for he thought he had about finished me, and he cried out:

"Mother, come here quick."

The old lady, who had been standing in the hall, came in.

"Why, pap," she cried, "you have killed the boy, and we will all be hung."

The old man was scared now, just about as badly as I had been a few minutes before. I found that I was working up on the old man. He now picked me up in his arms and carried me into his own room, and put me on his own bed; quite a change in the programme. I was playing it well, for I was as dead to the old man as a mackerel, and when he took hold of my hands, I made them as stiff as his old back. He now thought he had killed me, sure, and began to snivel. It took all the powers within me to keep from laughing, for I thought you'll not "skin me alive," now. Ellie and the old lady was crying fit to break their hearts, and the old lady cried out:

"Pap, you did wrong, he was good enough for Ellen, and you had no business to whip him to death."

He now began to sob convulsively, for no doubt he began to think about hanging. He stroked my hair back with the same hands which were to skin me, and that had trounced me so confoundedly hard; but I had him by the breeches now, thank fortune, and I meant to hold him. So he stroked my hair and used his pocket-handkerchief at an awful rate. At last he said:

"Poor boy, I didn't mean to do this."

At that I gave a little sigh, he sprang to his feet, and said:

"Thank heaven, he is not dead."

I sighed again, dear Ellie sprang to my side, threw her arms around my neck and kissed me. I opened my eyes just in time to see the old man slipping out of the room, as pale as a corpse. I'll tell you, gentlemen, he didn't get in that bed that night, for I was contented to stay there myself. During the night I laid my plans, and the next morning I was awful sick. I asked for a doctor, who was a friend of mine; he was there in a few minutes, and I told him all. He laughed, and said he would help me; so he went to the old man and told him that he would have to consent to let me have Ellie, for that trouble along with my illness, was more than I could bear. What could the old man say, but yes, to keep from hanging. So you see, I had him. And I'll tell you, gentlemen, I would seat myself again in a sausage tub, fall in a milk trough, be trounced and play dead, to make forty thousand and a big farm, and one of the best wives living.

The Constitutional Convention Bill.

The following is the text of the Constitutional Convention Bill as passed by both Houses and submitted to the Governor for his approval:

An act to provide for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That at the general election to be held on the second Tuesday in October next, there shall be elected by the qualified electors of this Commonwealth delegates to a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of this State.

The said convention shall consist of one hundred and thirty-three members, to be elected in the manner following: Twenty-eight members thereof shall be elected in the State at large, as follows:—each voter of the State shall vote for not more than fourteen candidates, and the twenty-eight highest in vote shall be declared elected. Ninety-nine delegates shall be apportioned to and elected from the different Senatorial districts of the State; three delegates to be elected for each Senator therefrom; and in choosing all district delegates each voter shall be entitled to vote for not more than two of the members to be choosen from his district, and the three candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected, except in the county of Alleghaney, forming the twenty-third Senatorial District, where no voter shall vote for more than six candidates, and the nine highest in vote shall be elected; and in the counties of Luzerne, Monroe and Pike forming the Thirteenth Senatorial District, where no voter shall vote for more than four candidates, and the six highest in vote shall be elected; and six additional delegates shall be chosen from the city of Philadelphia, by a vote at large in said city, and in their election no voter shall vote for more than three candidates and the six highest in vote shall be declared elected.

SECTION 2. The following regulations shall apply to the aforesaid election to be held on the second Tuesday of October next, and to returns of the same:—

First. The said election shall be held and conducted by the proper election officers of the several election districts of the Commonwealth, and shall be governed and regulated in all respects by the General Election laws of the Commonwealth so far as the same shall be applicable thereto and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Second. The tickets to be voted for members of the oonvention shall have on the outside, "District Delegates" and on the inside the name or names of the candidates voted for, not exceeding the proper number limited as aforesaid; but any ticket which shall contain a greater number of names than the number for which the voter shall be entitled shall be rejected; and in the case of the delegates to be chosen at large in Philadelphia the words "City Delegates" shall be on the outside of the ticket.

Fourth. In the city of Philadelphia the return judges shall meet at the State House at ten o'clock, on the Thursday following the election, and make out the returns for said city of the votes cast therein for delegates at large, and city and district delegates to be members of the convention. The return judges of the several election districts within each county of the State, excepting Philadelphia shall meet on the Friday next following the election at the usual place for the meeting of the return judges of their county, and shall make out full and accurate returns for the county of the votes cast therein for members of the convention and for district members of the same; and the proceedings of the return judges of the said city of Philadelphia, and of the several counties of the Commonwealth in the making of their returns, shall be the same as those presented for return judges in the case of an election for Governor, except that returns transmitted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall be addressed to that officer alone and not to the Speaker of the Senate.

Fifth. The Prothonotary of Philadelphia and the prothonotaries of the several counties shall with referance to such returns, promptly and faithfully perform all the duties enjoined upon them by the eighty-fifth sections of the General Election act of July 2, 1839.

Sixth. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, as soon as the returns of the said election shall be received by him, and at all events within fifteen days after the election, in the presence of the Governor and Auditor General, open and compute all the returns received of votes given for members of the convention, and the Governor shall forthwith issue his proclamation declaring the names of the persons who have been choson members of the convention.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the delegates elected as aforesaid to assemble in convention, in the hall of the House of Representatives, at the State Capitol, in Harrisburg, on the second Tuesday of November, one thousand eight huudred and seventy-two, at twelve o'clock M., that day, with general powers of adjournment as to time and place; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to call the convention to order at the time of its assembling, and to submit all the returns of election in his possession, and to read the aforesaid proclamation of the Governor, and thereupon said convention shall proceed to organize by electing one of their number president, and, after the members are sworn in, such other officers as may be needed in the transaction of business.

SECTION 4. Said convention so elected, assembled and organized, shall have power to propose to the citizens of this Commonwealth, for their approval or rejection, a new Constitution, or amendments to the present one, or specific amendments to be voted for separately, which shall be engrossed and signed by the president and chief clerk and delivered to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, by whom and under whose direction it or they shall be entered on record in his office and published once a week in at least two newspapers in each county, where two papers are published, for four weeks next preceding the day of election that shall be held for the adoption or rejection of the Constitution or amendments so submitted; *Provided*, That one-third of all the members of the convention shall have the right to require the separate and distinct submission to a proper vote of any change and amenement proposed by the convention; *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the said convention to change the language or to alter in any manner the several provisions of the ninth article of the present Constitution, commonly known as the Declaration of Rights; but the same shall be excepted from the powers given to said convention, and shall be and remain inviolate forever; *And provided further*, That the said convention shall not create, establish or submit any proposition for the establishment of court or courts with exclusive equity jurisdiction.

SECTION 5. The convention shall submit the amendment agreed to by it to the qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection at such time or times and in such manner as the convention shall prescribe; subject, however, to the limitation as to the separate submission of amendments contained in this act; and all amendments accepted by a majority vote of the electors voting thereon shall become a part of the Constitution.

SECTION 6. The election to decide for or against the adoption of the new Constitution, or specific amendments, shall be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now by law conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective counties, first having ascertained the number of votes given for or against the new Constitution, or separate specific amendments, if any, to make out duplicate returns thereof expressed in words at length, one of which returns so made shall be filed in the office of the prothonotary of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, which said returns shall be opened, counted and published as the returns for Governor are now by law counted and published; and when the number of votes given for or against the new or revised Constition, or for or against separate specific amendments, if any, shall have been summed up and ascertained, and the duplicate certificates thereof delivered to the proper officers; the Governor shall declare by proclamation the result of the election, and if a majority of the votes polled shall be for the new or revised Constitution, or for any separate specific amendments, shall be thenceforth the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 7. The entire compensation and allowance to each member of the convention shall be as follows: For salary, one thousand dollars; for mileage, ten cents per mile circular, not to be allowed at more than two sessions; for postage, stationery and contingencies, fifty dollars; the clerks and other officers to be allowed such compensation as the convention shall direct. Warrants for compensation of members and officers, and for all proper expenses of the convention, shall be drawn by the President and countersigned by the chief clerk, upon the State Treasurer for payment.

SECTION 8. That in case of vancancies in the membership of said convention the same shall be filled as follows:—If such vacancy shall be of a member at large of the convention, those members at large who shall have been voted for by the same voters or by a majority of the same voters, who shall have voted for and elected the member whose place is to be filled, shall fill such vacancy. If such vacancy shall be of a district or city member of the convention, those members at large of the convention who shall have been voted for by the same or by a majority of the same voters who shall have voted for such district or city member, shall fill such vacancy. In either case the appointment to fill a vacancy shall be made by the members at large aforesaid, or by a majority of them, in writing, and all such written appointments shall be filed among the convention records.

SECTION 9. That the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall prepare a form of notice of the election to be held for the purpose of choosing members of the aforesaid convention, including such portions of this act as shall be necessary and proper for the information of voters and election officers at the said election, as to their respective rights and duties in relation thereto, which said forms so prepared shall be transmitted by him to the sheriff's of the several counties, to be observed by them in making proclamation of the holding of said election in their respective jurisdictions.

SECTION 10. That the Secretary of the Commonwealth be authorized to obtain for said convention, prior to the meeting of the same, such publications relating to constitutional amendment and reform, and cause to be prepared such statistical information as may be convenient and useful to the convention in the performance of its duties, and the proper expense so incurred, not exceeding six hundred dollars, shall be paid at the Treasury upon settlement made in the office of the Auditor-General.

W. ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

"They Say" is a Nuisance.

He is forever making mischief. Forever poking his nose into somebody's business. Forever villifying somebody's character. Forever doing something mean. We suspect, "They say" has ruined about as many people as whisky and the faro bank.

"They say" is a snake in the grass; professing the warmest friendship to your face, he vilely traduces you behind your back—not in the first person singular, be it remembered, for he is too crafty for that, but he retails, with Aminidab Sleek like sorrow, what other people say of you—in short, what "They Say!"

"They Say" is a humbug. Tear off the hypocritical mask he wears, and you shall see, very often baseness and knavery of the blackest kind. Sometimes we admit, "They Say" is weak-minded, and slanders people more through ignorance and thoughtlessness, than a wish to destroy their good name, but he is none the less a nuisance for that, and God help his victim in either case.

A WESTERN editor's editorial statement, "We are living at this moment under absolute despotism," is explained by his cotemproaries by the fact that he has lately been married.

The Home Circle.

The Strange Prayer.

The worst man in the village was Jack Ranny. He had a comfortable home, but it was not a happy one. As soon as the big gate opened, his two children Milly and Rob, ran into the house, exclaiming, "Father is coming" and into a corner they crouched, and there they stayed until they were ordered to bed. There was no clapping of hands, no ruby lips turned up to receive father's kiss, in Jack's house. No, his children stood in awe of him; for often, after the day's work was over, did he go home drunk, and then he was cross, and would strike the first one who came in his way.

One day he was driving his cart, when the harness broke, and the horse backed until his new cart was pushed into a deep gutter and broken.—Jack sprang from his seat and began to beat the horses most unmercifully with his whip handle, while oath after oath rolled from his togue, calling on God to "dam his soul."

A little boy had been rolling his hoop up and down the pavement, but when he heard the awful words, he caught his hoop in hand and atopped.

The Huntingdon Journal.

I. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, April 17, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
General ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
Judge ULYSSES MERCUR,
OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
General HARRISON ALLEN,
OF WARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, of Indiana,
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, of Cumberland.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philada.;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'ALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

☞ Gen. Sherman, it is reported, will remain in Europe until next fall.

☞ Thirty thousand dollars worth of obscene books and materials for their manufacture were seized in Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Hon. John Scott had the Degree of Doctor of Laws conferred upon him, a week or two ago, by Washington College. A well-merited honor.

☞ U. S. Grant, jr., the son of the President, now pursuing his studies at Harvard, will spend his vacation in Germany, leaving this country in June.

☞ Dr. Minor, an American, who has been several months in prison in London, charged with killing a workingman, was tried April 3d and acquitted on the ground of insanity, of which there were no doubts on the minds of the jury.

☞ Professor Watson, of Ann Arbor, reports the discovery, on the night of April 3d, of a new planet in the constellation of Virgo. It resembles a star of the eleventh magnitude. Its position is right ascension 200° 55′ declination.

☞ A dispatch from Yeddo, Japan, March 26, via London April 5, announces an attempt by a party of twelve men to assassinate the Mikado. Two of the party were arrested. Great uneasiness is felt by Government officials. Foreigners are forbid to go beyond the limits of Yeddo.

☞ The comments of the press upon the Harrisburg nominations are pretty badly mixed. If the Convention had been called for the express purpose of furthering the objects of the Cincinnati soreheads it could not have done much more to further that movement than it did.

☞ We have heretofore neglected to notice the fact that our distinguished fellow townsman, B. B. Hamlin, D. D., was elected a Delegate to the General Conference of the M. E. Church which assembles in Brooklyn. Hon. C. W. Ashcom, of Hopewell, was elected a Lay Delegate.

☞ William P. Weaver, ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad office, West Philadelphia, who pretended to have been robbed of $1,700 and knocked senseless in his office about a month since, confesses to having stolen the money and inflicted the injury upon himself. He gave up the plunder and attempted to commit suicide.

☞ The Republicans of London having been obliged to change their headquarters in consequence of the refusal of the authorities to license the tavern which was their place of meeting, Mr. John Stuart Mill has sent them a contribution of twenty pounds, and expresses his approval of resistance by the organization of an attempt by government to prevent, by indirect means, discussion of subjects which it thinks too hazardous to openly suppress.

☞ The Republican State Convention as will be seen by the proceedings elsewhere, conferred a highly merited compliment upon our worthy fellow-citizen, Dr. Henry Orlady, by placing him on the Electoral ticket to represent us in the Electoral College. Dr. Orlady has been an efficient worker for the Republican party, and it gives us pleasure to record this appreciation of his effective services. We are in favor of rewarding those who do the work.

☞ Prof. D. F. Tussey, Superintendent of Common Schools, of this county, will please accept our thanks for copies of the Common School Report for 1871, and of the School Laws and Decisions. We are sorry that in so brief a space of time we will be obliged to part with Mr. Tussey who refuses to be a candidate for re-election. In our intercourse with him, for the last eighteen months, we have found him a perfect gentleman in every respect, and he will retire from office with the good wishes of all.

☞ "Live and let live is my motto," snarled a hyena, and added, *sub voce*, "but I only spare that which I cannot catch." "Live and let live is my motto," grunted a porker, but added quietly, "he is a bigger hog than I am that gets any slops when I am about." "Live and let live is my motto," shrieked a panther, and fiercely added, "but I share with no one and I wage a war of ruin and destruction upon all who desire to share my prey though it bring starvation to my own door." "Live and let live is my motto," meekly and charitably bleats a lamb, and repeats "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you do ye even so unto them."

These last be golden words.

DISRAELI.

Disraeli addressed an immense conservative (tory) meeting, in Free Trade Hall, Manchaster, England, on the evening of the 3d of April. The leading object of the address was opposition to the Gladstone administration; but the speaker weakened his influence upon the audience by a weak and silly attempt to belittle the American Government in a comparison made with that of England. This may do for a prejudiced aristocracy; but the yeomanry, mechanics, and middle-classes generally of England cannot be deceived as to the comparative merits of the two governments under consideration. There is undoubtedly much in the constitutional government of England that is good, excellent, noble; but in a comparison with that of the United States its defects stand out in bold relief and are distinctly seen by every unprejudiced eye. His line of argument was ill chosen and the argument itself exceedingly weak. He said:

"We have assembled here to proclaim our resolution to uphold the constitution of the Kingdom. We have come together to talk of a programme for future action which will not despoil churches nor plunder landlords, but to further the interests of a great body of people."

He then made an earnest defense of the monarchy. Of the throne, he said to it must be ascribed the blessings which Englishmen enjoy. Monarchy was an institution around which the peril and adversity of the people can rally. The English monarchy costs less than that of any other nation. The expense of the sovereignty of the United States, which embraced Congress and the state legislature, as well of the Executive, was between seven and eight hundred thousand pounds sterling—double that of the English civil list.

Continuing his comparison between the British and American forms of government, he said that the President of the United States was not a sovereign. His position was similar to that of an English Prime Minister, and both were paid a sum which was about equal to the income of second class professional men.

Then followed a direct attack upon Gladstone and his Cabinet. He said he condemned the course taken by the Government—it was the cause of the public alarm and indignation which now existed. He admitted that it was impossible for America to recede from her position in regard to the questions to be presented to the Geneva board. He concluded by expressing the belief that the record of ministerial incompetence would be sealed by the ultimate acknowledgment of the principle of indirect claims, the result whereof must be fraught with the utmost danger to England.

GREELEY AND GROSVENOR.

Col. Grosvenor of Missouri is a leading Free Trader, and prime mover in the Cincinnati Convention. Greely signed a call, to liberal Republicans in New York to attend that Convention, and many believed that the Champion advocate of Protection had abandoned his first love and gone over among the Free Traders. The following excellent article from the editorial columns of the *Tribune* of April 2nd. would seem to indicate that he adheres to the policy he has always so consistently and ably defended:

The opponents of Protection believe that each locality has its special advantages for trade, and if left alone cheap and good production necessarily follows from the mere possession of the raw material. For example they say England's superiority in the iron manufacture is due to her immense coal and iron deposits, and, as it is impossible for us now to compete with her successfully, we ought to throw open our markets and turn our energy into those pursuits for which we are naturally better suited. Passing by the fact that the single State of Ohio contains coal-beds equal in extent to those of the whole of Great Britain, and accessibly ore deposits unsurpassed by those of any other country, while the mineral wealth of the United States exceeds that of Great Britain in the proportion of probably 100 to 1, the history of the British iron manufacture proves that without the aid of Protection England now would probably be importing her iron from Russia, Sweden, and North America.

In 1740 the production of Great Britian's 59 furnaces was 17,350 tuns of pig iron, aginst which she imported from Russia, Sweden, and the American Colonies about 20,000 tuns—an excess of imports over home production of about 15 per cent. This, be it understood, was five years after Darby's introduction of pit coal. The duty was made 56 shillings a tun, and then the prosperity of the iron business, began. In 1796 an additional duty of £1 per tun was laid upon bars, and the production of iron proceeded so rapidly that with the aid of further duties, amounting almost to a prohibition, it superseded foreign iron, and furnished a surplus for exportation. In 1797 England had more than quadrupled her pig iron, having nearly doubled her production in eight years. So much for Protection up to this period. In 1825 there were 364 furnaces, of which 261 were in blast, producing annually 581,000 tuns, and Great Britain, from being an importer, was able to export 90,000 tuns of iron.

To put it plainly, in the period of thirty-four years the iron manufacture had increased from an estimated production of 79,000 tuns in 1790 to 581,000 tuns in 1825, showing in this time the enormous increase of 722 per cent. In all this period there had been no specially important change in the process of making iron. The duty, however, had been constantly increased until, at the time above named, it was £6 9s. per tun, or say $31 26 per tun, which virtually prevented its import.

Thus, through Protection, began England's superiority in the manufacture of iron. Before this, her raw material was as rich as it is now; her population was more dense than that of many of our iron-producing States, and her accumulated capital was very great; but her mineral resources laid for hundreds of years useless and uncared for, until Protection gave an impetus to her manufactures, and placed her in a position which enables her to defy the world's competition, unless it turns against her the system which caused her great development.

THE OTHER SIDE.

The articles in the JOURNAL and other papers on the persecution of Christians in Japan, has aroused public attention to the subject. Minister Mori has authorized a contradiction of the statement that the Central Government is unfavorable to the introduction of Christianity. The *Japan Gazette*, received by the last mail, denies that any of the sixty-five Christian heads of families taken prisoners in December last, have been put to death, and we hope additional testimony will confirm the statement. The *Gazette* says:

"We can no more suspect the good faith of the Japanese Government and its desire to vie with civilized countries in progress and moderation, for the Mikado and his ministers have just taken a step that does them much honor. By their order, the sixty-five native Christians who were, in December last, torn away from their homes and sent into exile, have been set at liberty and recalled to their respective villages, without having suffered any molestation besides the pangs necessarily connected with their arrest.

"We can not too much congratulate the Government of the Tenzo upon the wise course it has adopted. Indeed, the Japanese could not find a better way to show that they wish sincerely to draw closer the bonds of friendship with foreign nations. The liberation of the prisoners will wipe out the bad impression left on all minds by the recent arrest of so many innocent people, solely on account of their professing Christianity; every one could justly consider that step as an insult to Christian Powers, since the persecution against our brothers in faith was renewed at the very moment the Japanese Embassy left for the United States and Europe. But now we see that the Mikado is in earnest when asking the friendship of our Governments; should his Majesty follow on the course so wisely entered upon his Embassy will certainly be welcome everywhere."

The public will look anxiously for additional proof in reference to religious toleration in Japan.

REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATIONS.

The proceedings of the Republican State Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg, on last Wednesday, will be found in to-day's issue.

The names of the nominees will be found at the editorial head, where we place the names of all regularly nominated candicates. But we have no hesitation in saying that we have never known the work of a State Convention to be more generally regretted and criticised than this one. The universal sentiment appears to be that the Convention was entirely controlled by a "ring," and that the nominations of Gen. Hartranft, Gen. Allen and Gen. White were forced upon the masses of the party. We are sorry that such is the feeling, but it is nevertheless so, and we state the facts because the majority of those with whom we have talked so express themselves. If they are mistaken their minds can readily be disabused, but on the other hand, if it is only too true, "rings" should understand that the masses of the party have acquiesced in this kind of thing quite long enough. If Gen. White is to continue on the ticket we have no doubt that at least one Democratic Congressman, at large, will represent us in the next Congress. This sentiment no one attempts to contradict.

We have placed the names of all the nominees at our mast-head because we always support regular nominees, but for the sake of the best interest of the Republican party we think the ticket should be reconstructed and the State assured to Gen. Grant. We will do what we can to elect this or any other regular Republican ticket, but we do not wish to see the party loaded down with too much dead weight. We hope that the State Central Committee will be organized at once and that the ticket will be so reconstructed as to meet the approbation of the great body of the party. Let some of the Jonahs go overboard.

GREELEY AND GRANT.

No man of influence is to-day making greater efforts to defeat the re-nomination of President Grant than Horace Greeley. And yet all of his plans appear to become failures in his hands. The one-term cry has been abandoned, and a hearty support has been given to the Cincinnati Convention. A friend of the President, a few days ago, called at the White House on business; and after arranging the special case on hand the visitor, a member of Congress, brought up the subject of Mr. Greeley. The President smiled, and simply remarked, "Poor Horace: he has bad advisers."

It will not be safe to predict anything in reference to Greeley's future course until after the Convention, as he will be governed wholly by the action of that meeting. His efforts in the meantime to damage Grant's prospects and injure the Republican party, will be continued; but as in the past they will have no other effect than that of damaging himself by destroying an influence which he secured only after a lifetime of honest toil. Strange delusion!

☞ Details of the late disastrous earthquake in California state that over fifty lives were lost. In the neighborhood of the town of Lone Pine the violence of the earthquake was most severely felt. Over three hundred distinct shocks were perceptible within a period of four hours, some of them of several seconds duration. Almost every building in the vicinity was thrown down, trees, barns, and fences prostrated, and the town rendered a complete ruin. Over twenty persons in the town were killed and thirty injured. The violence of the shock opened the earth, through the valley of Lone Pine, forming a chasm of thirty-five miles in extent, and varying from three inches to forty feet in width. The phenomenon was attended with large loss of life, the names of over fifty killed and wounded having been received at San Francisco.

☞ The Philadelphia papers state that a few days since a Portuguese ship arrived at that port from Lisbon, and on Good Friday, the crew, in accordance with a venerable Portuguese custom, hung at the foreyard arm of the ship an effigy of that historic betrayer, Judas Iscariot. There he was allowed to dangle, much to the wonderment and terror of persons who chanced to pass the wharf, and who supposed that the effigy was the body of a suicide, until the following Saturday noon.—Then the forecastle bell sounded and Judas was lowered. With horrible yells and imprecations the revengeful Portuguese set upon him; with capstan bars and belaying pins they banged and battered him, trampled him on the deck; literally tore him to pieces. Then the flags, which were at half-mast, were hoisted to the peak, and the sailors went quietly about their accustomed duties.

☞ The Reading Railroad Company do not like the new regulations of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, and refused on Wednesday last to have their stock registered in New York, as required by the stock exchange, but will deposit a statement with their transfer agents of any new issue. The governing committee notified the Reading company that if they did not establish a registration office in New York on or before Wednesday, the 10th instant, they would strike the stock from the list of stocks dealt in at the exchange. The rules of the exchange require all companies whose stock is actively dealt in at the exchange to register their stock with some responsible trust company or banker in New York city.

☞ The London *Globe* of the 3d April calls attention to a rumor of an extraordinary character, which has obtained currency in London, that the case of the American government before the Geneva tribunal of arbitration estimates the losses of citizens of the United States by the capture and destruction of American ships and cargoes by Confederate cruisers built or fitted out in English waters at $14,000,000, and the expenses of the United States government in pursuing said privateers $200,000,000. The *Globe* comments with some severity upon this statement, and expresses the hope that Gladstone will be speedily called upon in Parliament for an explanation as to its truth or falsity.

THE STATE CONVENTION AND THE HON. FRANCIS JORDAN.

At a convention where so many things are done in so short a time it is quite common for some things to be misunderstood, and sometimes injustice done. The reflection attempted to be cast on Mr. Jordan, in one or two newspapers, because he declined to allow the use of his name for Governor in the recent convention is as ridiculous as it is unjust. When it was made to appear by the meeting of Hartranft's friends in caucus that between seventy and eighty of the delegates could be relied on to nominate him for Governor, his selection on the first ballot was assured.

Col. Jordan cared nothing for a mere complimentary vote, and had to submit to the inevitable, and did it by declining to allow the use of his name. Subsequently sundry friends of Hartranft placed Mr. Jordan in nomination for Supreme Judge, out of an appreciation of his strength, character and abilities, and supported him in good faith. Mr. Jordan had no knowledge of this. His own friends did not even cooperate in the movement, not regarding him as a candidate for that office, which he was not. We were on the ground, had ample opportunities to see and know what was done, and we know whereof we affirm.

Pennsylvania contains no more honest man, upright citizen, able and sagacious statesman than Hon. Francis Jordan. We believe his name would be a tower of strength to any ticket and we should have been exceedingly pleased to have seen him one of our standard bearers this year.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

☞ We shall, as soon as we can find space, publish the text of Senator Petriken's Fish Bill. This measure was one of the most important that was passed by the late Legislature. If its provisions are strictly observed, in the course of a few years our streams will teem with fish again. The only wonder is that some enterprising individual did not take hold of the subject long before this and have the necessary legal measures adopted to secure this great object, but it seems the matter was left for Senator Petriken, who will long be remembered as a public benefactor. Has the bill been approved by the Governor?

☞ There is a bill before Congress to abolish the Freedman's Bureau. General Howard reports that it will require an appropriation of $100,000 to wind up the affairs of that institution. The committee of the House on Freedman's Affairs thought that amount very large, and directed that a letter be sent to the Secretary of War inquiring as to the items requiring this sum.

☞ Frederick Douglass presided at the National Colored Convention which assembled at New Orleans, on Saturday last.—He made an eloquent and telling speech in favor of the re nomination of Gen. Grant.

☞ Hon. Russell Errett, of Pittsburgh, has been re-appointed Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. An excellent selection.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Congress—General Business—The Tariff—The Franking Privilege—Civil Service Appropriation—Thomas A. Scott's New Railroad Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1872.

CONGRESS—GENERAL BUSINESS.

There has been a very large amount of general business put through both Houses of Congress during the last ten days. On one day the Senate disposed of thirty-four bills, many of which were passed. It is seldom that the work is so assiduously attended to as at present. Each member is working in his place, with the industry of an enterprising merchant at his own desk. If the same disposition to dispatch the business of the session is continued, it is more than probable that the session can be closed by the 29th of May. Still, there is an impression on the minds of many of the members of both Houses, that they will not get through until the middle of June or first of July.

THE TARIFF.

The House objecting to the action of the Senate on the Tariff, referred the bill back with a message, which was sent to the Senate Finance Committee. On Wednesday the 11th Senator Sherman reported upon the House message returning the Senate tariff bill, and said the Finance Committee were unanimous in the opinion that the Senate had as much right to propose amendments to revenue bills as to any other bills. This power of the Senate was disputed now for the first time in the history of the Government. As this question was in the nature of one affecting the privileges of the Senate, the Finance Committee recommended that it be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The matter was, after some discussion, referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The House, by a large vote, has refused to abolish the franking privilege, and voted to recommit the bill reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Roads back to the same Committee, by a vote of five to one. Prominent men of both parties opposed the bill, and it is probable that it will not be brought up again in the House during the present session.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The Senate appropriation of $50,000 to carry out the Civil Service policy, was reduced in the House to $10,000. The proposed new-system is still unpopular. It has not been adopted in any of the Departments excepting the General Post Office, and not fully even there.

SCOTT'S DEPOT SITE.

Thomas A. Scott asked for a strip of Government property in the city on which to build his new railway depot. The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Company opposed the grant; but it passed the House and was sent to the Senate, where the matter was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

On Thursday Mr. Thomas A. Scott and Mr. Randolph, chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, were before the committee and made arguments in relation to the proposed Baltimore and Potomac railroad depot. The statements made were substantially those presented to the House committee, while the subject was pending, therein. Another hearing will be given the opposing parties to-day. N. H. P.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

FULL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

FOR GOVERNOR, GEN. HARTRANFT.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE, ULYSSES MERCUR.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, HARRISON ALLEN.

Congressmen-at-Large, Harry White and Lemuel Todd.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS CHOSEN.

Delegates-at-Large to Constitutional Convention.

Delegates to National Convention.

PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS.

UNANIMOUS ENDORSEMENT OF GRANT.

At 12 o'clock, Hon. Russell Errett, Chairman of the State Central Committee, said:

Gentlemen, the hour named by the State Central Committee for the assembling of this convention has arrived, and the convention will, therefore, come to order.

I am sorry to see a great many gentlemen who are members of this convention occupying the floor unable to obtain seats. I trust that gentlemen who know themselves not to be members of this convent on will give up their seats to members.

The Secretaries of the State committee have prepared a list of delegates to this convention from the best information within their reach. They will now proceed to call the roll as they have prepared it, and if there are any mistakes in names, or seats to be contested, gentlemen will please speak as their names are called. The secretaries will proceed with the call.

General Charles Albright said that before the call was proceeded with he would like to see some provision made for seating delegates. He suggested that the Sergeant-at-Arms see that delegates are provided with seats.

Mr. Errett (Chairman). The trouble with the Sergeant at Arms is, that he does not know delegates from those who are not delegates.

General Albright moved that the roll be called, and as the names of delegates are called, they come forward and take their seats, and that until the roll is called the seats are vacated.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Errett (Chairman) appointed G. L. Braun, of Dauphin, temporary Sergeant-at Arms.

The list having been gone through with, Hon. Wm. B. Mann, of Philadelphia, moved that Hon. James S. Rutan be elected temporary chairman of the convention.

The motion was unanimously carried.

Hon. James S. Rutan was then conducted to the Speaker's chair and said:

Gentlemen of the Convention:—I thank you for the honor conferred in calling me to preside over your preliminary organization. We have more important duties to discharge to-day than have devolved on any convention since the organization of the great Republican party. We are first to record the preference of those we represent, the Republican masses of Pennsylvania, for Chief Magistrate of the nation; to select delegates to express that preference in the national convention, and electors to cast the vote of the State for the man of her choice in the Electoral College.

I only express the strong, earnest, unanimous will of this convention and of those we represent in stating that Gen. Grant is the choice of the Republicans of Pennsylvania. His renomination and re-election are the natural consequents of a wise, honest and economical administration.

Having performed this duty we will then be called upon to chose a candidate for Governor, Supreme Judge, Auditor General and delegates at large to a convention to revise our State Constitution.

In selecting gentlemen to fill these important positions, there may be found some division of sentiment in the convention, but I trust there will be an earnest desire on the part of every delegate present to promote harmony, and a disposition to yield kindly to the will of the majority. We must and will make a good, good strong ticket, and give that ticket whoever may compose it (the majority always being presumed to act wisely and for the best) a strong, hearty, unanimous indorsement.

If we are united, harmonious and enthusiastic, as I take it we will be, the people all over the Commonwealth will partake of our enthusiasm, and from the Delaware to the Lake the Republicans of the Keystone State will proclaim the coming victory by their enthusiastic approval of our action. The battle for Republican supremacy, of law, order, honesty and economy, the fruits of the terrible struggle through which we have recently passed, is to be fought in Pennsylvania; and in preparing for the contest there must be wisdom in council, and above all, unity of purpose and action. New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island have spoken for Grant and Republicanism, and Pennsylvania will re-echo in October so loud as to settle conclusively the national struggle in November.

Temporary Secretaries.

Mr. Mullen nominated for temporary secretaries, J. S. Bigelow, of Allegheny; H. H. Bingham, of Philadelphia, and E. W. Snively, of Venango.

They were elected as such by acclamation.

Contested Seats.

Colonel E. Overton offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed on contested seats.

The President announced as the committee Colonel E. Overton, of Bucks; Wm. Kauffman, of Lehigh; Wm. Calhoun, of Philadelphia; James P. Coburn, of Centre; J. H. Sheibley, of Perry; D. W. Shryock, of Westmoreland, and Samuel Hafily, of Mifflin.

Permanent Officers.

W. P. Wilson offered the following, which was declared agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each Senatorial district be appointed by the delegates from each Senatorial district to report permanent officers of the convention.

Resolutions.

P. C. Shannon, of Pittsburgh, offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each Senatorial district be appointed by the respective delegations to report resolutions expressive of the views of this convention.

Agreed to.

Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Mann offered the following, which was declared agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed by the Chair to report to the convention the names of fourteen delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention.

In relation to committees on permanent organization and resolutions, Mr. William Elliott, of Philadelphia, suggested that the Senatorial districts be called over, and the delegates from each district to name their choice for members of the committee from their respective districts. It was so ordered.

Republican Association of Washington.

James Kell, of York—I have a certificate from the Republican Association of Washington, asking to be allowed four delegates in this convention. They do not claim any votes, but simply to be admitted on the floor of the convention. I move, sir, that these gentlemen be admitted upon the floor of the convention.

The letter read as follows:

ROOMS PENNA. REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1872,

Chairman State Committee, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania:

At a stated meeting of the Pennsylvania Republican Association of Pennsylvanians temporarily residing in this city, the following named gentlemen were elected as delegates to attend the State convention, meeting at Harrisburg, April 10, 1872.

W. H. Turner, D. S. Keller, Maj. J. A. Doyle, Dr. T. L. Catheart, J. H. Smith and S. B. Wilson, alternate.

(Signed) A. A. SHISSLER, President.

R. M. JONES, Secretary.

Mr Smith, not being able to attend, we believe appears as a regular delegate.

J. A. DOYLE, Chairman Delegation.

April 10, 1872.

The motion to give the gentlemen named a seat in the convention was agreed to.

Electoral Ticket, &c.

Hon. Russell Errett offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to report an electoral ticket and list of delegates from the State to the Philadelphia Convention.

Announcement of Committees.

The Committees on Electors and Delegates to the National Convention was announced as follows: Hon. Russell Errett, Allegheny, (Chairman); William Calhoun, Philadelphia; F. W. Ames, Crawford; General William Mintzer, Montgomery; Charles H. Mullen, Cumberland, J. B. Niles, Tioga.

The committee of delegates at large to Constitutional Convention was amended as follows: Wm. B. Mann, (Phila.) chairman; E. P. Hildebrand, Indiana; J. A. M. Parson, Schuylkill; John H. Ewing, Washington; J. C. Muhlenberg, Lancaster; R. W. Mackey, Allegheny; J. R. Clark, Warren; Jas. Slocum, Luzerne; W. P. Wilson, Centre; Gen. Chas. Albright, Carbon; H. Bortz, Lehigh; L. D. Shoemaker, Luzerne; Wm. Elliott, Philadelphia.

After the amendment of the time and place for the meeting of committees, on motion the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 3 o'clock.

General Koontz offered a preamble and resolution in regard to two Congressmen to be elected at large, should the Governor veto the apportionment bill passed by the Legislature, and providing for the appointment of a committee of three to wait upon the Governor and ascertain his purpose in regard to said bill, which resolution was referred to the committee on resolutions.

The committee on credentials reported that for Lancaster county the following representative delegates are entitled to seats: Dr. D. W. Diffenderfer, H. Muhlenberg, and William M'Gowan.

The committee on permanent organization as follows:

President—Howard J. Reeder, of Northampton county.

Vice Presidents—

Wm. Calhoun,	Wm. L. Nesbit,
E. C. Schelmire,	A. J. Wilcox,
H. Kemble,	A. H. Foltz,
Wm. B. Mann,	James Kell,
H. P. Council,	Gen. W. H. Koontz,
Maj. E. B. Moore,	K. Allen Lovell,
H. K. Weand,	Arthur Hobson,
S. P. Natcher,	Martin Shaffer,
H. S. Eckert,	John Paul,
G. M. Franklin,	Charles S. Seaton,
Harrison Bortz,	G. L. P. Dawson,
Wm. M. Kaufman,	Joseph Patrick,
Theo. Strong,	Jno. J. Gordon,
George Montayne,	F. W. Ellsworth,
H. C. M'Cormick,	M. Whetmore,
W. A. Williams,	Thomas M. Walker.

Secretaries—George W. Crawford, Thomas H. Bigelow, B. W. Morgan, J. B. Niles, J. A. M. Passmore, J. C. Sturdevant.

Mr. Reeder, in taking the chair, said he duly appreciated the high compliment bestowed upon him, and felt well aware that many on the floor of the convention are more competent, but none who has the welfare of the party more earnestly at heart than himself. When the ticket is once formed and the labors of the convention concluded, every Republican must put his shoulders to the wheel and then success will crown the effort.

A resolution was offered and agreed to, adopting the rules of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives for the government of this convention.

A motion was made by Mr. Rutan that the convention proceed to nominate candidates for Governor, which was agreed to.

Mr. Weand nominated General John F. Hartranft of Montgomery.

Mr. Shoemaker nominated Winthrop W. Ketcham of Luzerne.

Mr. Moore nominated Hon. Daniel J. Morell of Cambria.

General Albright said he came to support a gentleman very prominently identified with the business interests of the State, and well known as one of the most patriotic and public spirited citizens, Gen. Wm. Lilly of Carbon. But, having the welfare of the party and the best interest of the State at heart, and considering the necessity of union to the end that the best and strongest candidates may be nominated, he would second the nomination of Hon. W. W. Ketcham, [Applause.] whose name was well-known all over the State, and especially in the northeastern section, as a lover of strength.

Mr. Todd produced a letter from Gen. Harry White declining the nomination.

Mr. Shoemaker referred to the repeated elections of Mr. Ketcham in the strong hold of the Democracy in which he resided No other argument need be offered in favor of his nomination, and should he become the standard bearer, old Luzerne will be good for at least 2,000 majority for Mr. Ketcham.

The convention proceeded to ballot, which resulted as follows:

John F. Hartranft	86 votes
Winthrop W. Ketchum	46 "
Daniel J. Morrell	1 "

A motion was made by Samuel E. Dimmick that Gen. John F. Hartranft be declared the unanimous choice of the convention for Governor, which was agreed to.

Nominations were made for Supreme Judge, as follows:

Mr. Crawford nominated Hon. William Butler, of Chester county.

Mr Webb nominated Hon. Ulysses Mercur, of Bradford.

Mr. Mann nominated Hon. Francis Jordan, of Dauphin.

Mr. Wilcox nominated Hon. Isaac G. Gordon, of Jefferson.

Mr. Bartholomew nominated Hon. E. O. Parry, of Schuykil.

Mr. Graham nominated C. F. Smith, of Chester.

Mr. Kress nominated J. B. M'Anally.

Mr. Niles nominated Hon. Henry W. Williams, of Tioga.

The convention proceeded to ballott, with the following result:

	1st Ballot.	2d Ballot.	3d Ballot	4th Ballot.
Mercur	27	46	57	70
Jordan	22	28	39	41
Butler	33	20	...	...
Smith	9	...	...	...
Parry	5	...	...	...
M'Anally	5	...	...	...
Williams	11	19	22	13
Gordon	20	19	13	9

The nomination of Mr. Mercur was made unanimous.

After the second ballot Mr. Niles spoke in favor of the nomination of Mr. Williams, and contended there were peculiar reasons why he should be selected. He hails from Tioga, the Republican banner county, which county has hitherto contributed very largely to Republican victories, but without ever enjoying any of the fruits of victory in the shape of office or receiving favors at the hands of Republican Conventions.

Mr. Webb desired the floor to speak in favor of Judge Mercur, when a point of order was raised that such debate is not in order, where upon the chair decided that he could speak only by unanimous consent.

Mr. Elliot made a motion to suspend the ballot and appoint a committee to wait upon the nominee for Governor, and introduce him to the convention. Cries of "no, no, no!"

The convention proceeded to nominate candidates for Auditor General, as follows:

Mr. Marshall nominated Edward Scull, of of Somerset, and General Koontz advocate the nomination of Mr. Scull by the convention, and thus recognize the strong claims of the frosty sons of thunder of old Somerset county upon the party.

Mr. Rutan nominated John A. Thompson, of Butler.

Mr. Clark nominated General Harrison Allen, of Warren county.

Mr. Kress nominated Gen. Jesse Merrell.

Mr. Bingham nominated Benjamin L. Hewitt, of Blair.

The ballots resulted as follows:

	1st ballot	2d ballot
Scull	42	31
Thompson	14	13
Allen	57	77
Merrell	4	...
Hewitt	16	12

The nomination of Mr. Allen was made unanimous.

General Albright made a motion to appoint a committee of three to wait upon the candidates, and introduce them to the convention, which was agreed to, and Messrs. Albright, Elliott and Shannon were appointed said committee.

Mr. Errett, from the Committee on Delegates and Electors, reported as follows:

Electors.

Adolph E. Borie, Philadelphia; John M. Thompson, Butler; First district—Joseph A. Bonham, Philadelphia; second—Marcus A. Davis, Philadelphia; third—G. Morrison Coates, Philadelphia; fourth—Henry Bromm, Philadelhia; fifth—Theodore M. Wilmer, Philadelphia; sixth—John M. Bromall, Delaware; seventh—Francis Shroder, Lancaster; eighth—Mark H. Richards, Montgomery; ninth—Edward H. Green, Northampton; tenth—David K. Shoemaker, Carbon; eleventh—Daniel R. Miller, Schuykill; twelfth—Leander M. Morton, Northumberland; thirteenth—Theodore Strong, Luzerne; fourteenth—John Passmore, Bradford; fifteenth—S. D. Freeman, M'Kean; sixteenth—Jesse Merrill, Clinton; seventeenth—Henry Orlady, Huntingdon; eighteenth—Robert Bell, Adams; nineteenth—Jasper M. Thompson, Fayette; twentieth—Isaac Frazier, York; twenty first—G. W. Andrews, Jefferson; twenty-second—Henry Lloyd, Allegheny; twenty third—John J. Gillespie, Allegheny; twenty-fourth—James Patterson, Beaver; twenty fifth—John W. Wallace, Lawrence; twenty-sixth—Charles C. Boyle, Erie.

Delegates at large to the National Convention.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia; J. W. F. White, Allegheny; H. H. Bingham, Philadelphia; M. S. Quay, Beaver.

Alternates—Wm. H. Jessup, Susquehanna; Robert Purvis, Bucks; Wm. H. Koontz, Somerset; Samuel R. Dick, Crawford.

District Delegates.

First district—James N. Berns, James Gillingham. Alternates—Wm. Zane, Wm. Pidgeon.

Second—George W. Hall, John A. Sherman. Alternates—George H. Smith, Frank Given.

Third—Geo. Truman, Jr., William M. Bunn. Alternates—Alex. M. Cox, E. H. Fitler.

Fourth—Peter A. B. Weidman, Charles T. Jones. Alternates—Thomas Dolan, William Lacock.

Fifth—John Banlow, Adam Albright. Alternates—Samuel Sedebottan, Joseph Ferguson.

Sixth—Josiah Jackson, Chester; William Ward, Delaware. Alternates—H. E. Shute, Chester; James Tempter, Delaware.

Seventh—Amos Henderson, John Strohm, Lancaster. Alternates—William G. Case, R. W. Schenck, Lancaster.

Eighth—Samuel Freer, Wm. G. Moon, Berks. Alternates—Harrison Waltzberger, Wm. D Shrom.

Ninth—D. O. Hetmer, Montgomery; John C. Pemiger, Bucks. Alternates—General J. S. Selfridge, Northampton; Jacob Van Buskirk, Bucks.

Tenth—Gen. Albright, Carbon; John Wilhamson, Lehigh. Alternates—John W. Stokes, Monroe; John S. Shrelin, Lehigh.

Eleventh—W. R. Smith, Schuylkill; M. Whitmoyer, Columbia. Alternates—C. F. Shindle, Schuylkill; D. A. Beckley, Columbia.

Twelfth—S. F. Barr, Dauphin; George Meiley, Lebanon. Alternates—C. W. Brown, Dauphin; P. Henfes, Lebanon.

Thirteenth—Joseph A. Scranton, L. D. Shoemaker, Luzerne. Alternates—O. F. Gaines John M'Mish, Luzerne.

Fourteenth—N. C. Ellsbra, Bradford; P. M. Estenhaut, Wyoming. Alternates—S. F. Fitch, M. A. Rogers, Susquehanna.

Fifteenth—Robt. W. Foresman, Lycoming; Jerome B. Patton, Tioga. Alternates—S. H. King, Potter; John W. Phelps, Cameron.

Sixteenth—Edward Blanchard, Centre; D. W. Woods, Mifflin. Alternates—Col. A. Wilcox, Elk; James K. Davis.

Seventeenth—Edward Scull, C. T. Roberts, Somerset. Alternates—Samuel M'Camant, Wm. C. Roller, Blair.

Eighteenth—George B. Weistling, Franklin; James Pomeroy, Juniata. Alternates—John J. Cromer, Huntingdon, John M. Grauth, Adams.

Nineteenth—W. D. Rogers, Greene; Thos. F. Gallagher, Westmoreland. Alternates—John Worley, Greene; W. J. Hitchman.

Twentieth—E. B. Brandt, Cumberland; W. H

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, April 17, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 330, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Standing Stone H. R. A. Chapter No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Juniata Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Mount Hor Camp of I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

Arrapahoe Tribe, No. 63, I. O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Young Men's Christian Association meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

Post 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

Town Council meets the first Friday evening of each month.

Huntingdon Lodge, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

Huntingdon Temple of Honor, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

The Wesleyan Club meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

Huntingdon Council, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Plannett. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. F. B O'Halloran. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. services on Sabbath: 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zahniser. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Busy—Our jobbers.

The frogs are piping.

Don't lend your paper.

On a bust—The maple buds.

The willow trees are in bloom.

Congressman Speer is in town.

Still roling in—New subscribers.

The corner loafers have appeared.

Quite a heavy snow storm on Monday.

Whisker trimming season has arrived.

Is this your paper or your neighbor's?

We want five hundred new subscribers.

Feline concerts are the order of the night.

The rural gambling saloons will soon open.

Coming on apace—The house-cleaning season.

A dog in town is said to have whooping cough.

Young America enjoy themselves trundling hoops.

Wood and field are putting on their spring attire.

Rapidly approaching—The hand-shaking season.

Black birds are on the wing from the sunny South.

Old Boreas held high carnival on Wednesday last.

The Juniata was slightly swollen by the late rains.

The boating business has not opened very briskly yet.

Spring hats and other fixins now agitate the female mind.

Going up—One of the towers on the Presbyterian church.

The public schools of this borough closed on Thursday last.

Farmers are busy preparing the ground for their spring crops.

This bailiwick was visited with a good soaking rain last week.

The first thunder shower of the season visited this section last week.

The wheat fields look promising, notwithstanding the hard winter.

Old cider is now made of sulphuric acid, sugar of lead and rain water.

Brother Moore, of the Altoona *Sun*, is rapidly recovering his health.

An Odd Fellows' lodge will be dedicated in Mifflintown on the 26th inst.

A beautiful auroral display was visible in the heavens on Wednesday night.

Merchants who mean business are now making their spring announcements.

Warrior Ridge has been on fire for a day or two, destroying much valuable timber.

The hail and snow storms of Monday last were bad for the gardens that have been made.

Barnum's "big show" exhibits in Altoona on the 27th of May. Huntingdon gets the go by.

Plenty—Fishermen and muskrat hunters, along the banks of the Juniata, after the late rain.

Some loafer spent all of Monday in the band-room to the annoyance of the neighborhood.

The barn of R. M. Cooper, about two miles from Lewistown, was destroyed by fire a few days ago.

The circuses, menageries and other traveling nuisances have taken the road for their annual tour.

About fifty cords of wood, belonging to the Railroad Company, were destroyed by fire on Sunday last.

Our typo friend, A. Kinney Buoy, has been appointed to a freight conductorship on the Tyrone railroad.

The latest—Whisky sandwitches. They are made by putting water in a glass, then whisky, more water, etc.

The opinion of the public appears to be that they can get the prettiest and neatest job work done at the Journal office.

Over, of the Hollidaysburg *Register*, denies that the "Scotch fiddle" is epidemic in that place, but says Altoona's "got 'em."

It is not enough that you are praised by the good. You have failed somewhere in your duty if you are not cursed by the bad.

Col. John Lemon has been awarded the contract for building the railroad between Roaring Spring and Bloomfield Furnace Ore Banks.

The following sign was noticed on a shanty last week in the Petersburgh oil region: "First National Hashery. Beds with or without bugs."

The latest fashion is for ladies to wear their hair on one side, an idea which is said to have originated with some one who was bald in the middle of the head.

Never cut your hair in the full of the moon for the sap is circulating more lively then, and you will soon have a "clearing," where you intended heavy growth of underbrush.

A Lewistown boy, while fishing, the other day, caught a pike, but knowing that it was against the law, took it off his net and put it back into the water. A worthy example.

Certain parties representing themselves as proprietors of a "roofing cement" have succeeded in victimizing a man in Indiana county to the tune of $150. Look out for swindlers.

A merchant recently had a pound of sugar returned, with a note stating that it contained too much sand for table use, and not enough for building purposes. It is needless to say that the merchant don't advertise.

There are a few men in every community—to use the language of another—who never do anything to assist the public improvement in the way of building up their town. They always protests that such improvements do not profit them a solitary nickel. We notice, however, that every time a town secures a public improvement of any importance, these same men, if they have any real estate or building to rent, put up the price. A town wholly composed of such individuals, would be about as lively as a grave-yard.

[Reported by R. M'Divitt, Esq.]

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The following cases on the Session Docket were tried and disposed of:

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Lynch.

The defendant in this action was indicted for assault and battery upon Elizabeth Trimbath, near Dudley, on last Christmas, by striking her on the back with his fist, during a row which was then in progress between some boys, including the defendant, and while the prosecutor was endeavoring to make peace between the combatants. Verdict not guilty and the costs equally divided between the parties. The prosecuting attorney was assisted by Mr. Brown, and the defense was conducted by Mr. Woods.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Deiffenbach, Joseph Turley, John Canty, Emanuel Eckert, Wm. Lynch and Daniel Lynch.

This was an indictment for assault and battery and a part of the same transaction. The indictment included also three others not taken. The allegation of the commonwealth was, that on last Christmas, the prosecutor, Hiram Wilkins, in company with his brother, wife and sister in-law, were passing along the road, near Dudley, and they were insulted by the defendants, who applied to them certain approbrious epithets, and finally assaulted and beated them, after taking refuge in the house of a neighbor. Verdict guilty, as to Deiffenbach, Turley, Eckert, and Wm. Lynch, and not guilty as to Daniel Lynch and Canty. Brown for commonwealth, Woods and Caldwell for defendants.

Commonwealth vs. Thos. C. Ash.

Fornication and bastardy. Defendant plead guilty and submitted. Usual order.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Hatfield.

Indictment malicious mischief. Defendant plead guilty and submitted. The offense was committed on the 18th of January last, at the store of S. E. Henry & Co., where the defendant, while in a state of intoxication, behaved in a very unbecoming and abusive manner, and wound up by breaking in one of the windows. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs, and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail, of 10 days, and also to enter into recognizance in the sum of $500 to keep the peace towards all good citizens, and especially toward Samuel E. Henry and Solomon Isenberg, for one year.

Commonwealth vs. Piper Grace, Jacob Grace and Blair Grace.

The defendants in this action—father and two sons—were indicted for killing certain hogs, the property of Daniel Helsel, in Hopewell twp., where the parties reside. The indictment was proved under the act assembly which makes it a misdemeanor, wilfully and maliciously, to kill domestic animals. The difficulty was occasioned by unruly hogs on one side and bad fences on the other; and it was proven that undue violence and wanton cruelty had been exercised by the defendants in getting rid of the animals, which had not only been a source of annoyance to them, but had actually destroyed a great portion of the summer crop. A verdict of guilty was rendered, and the parties were sentenced, the father to pay a fine of $20, and the sons each a fine of $1, and costs, and undergo an imprisonment, each, in the county jail, for the term of one day. Speer for prosecutor and Petrekin for defendants.

Commonwealth vs. J. G. Walker.

Indictment, assault and battery. The defendant was engaged in teaching school, in Jackson twp., last winter, and the prosecutor, Thomas Jackson, was a pupil. The allegation of the plaintiff was, that undue severity had been exercised towards him, in forcibly preventing him from leaving the school room after school hours, where he had been detained as a punishment for disobedience. Verdict, not guilty, and the prosecutor to pay the costs. Petrekin and Massey for prosecutor, and Speer for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Robert Wilson.

Indictment, assault and battery. Verdict, guilty, but acquitted on the ground of insanity, and the usual order made by the court.

Commonwealth vs. Sarah E. Gerhart.

Same charge and acquitted on same grounds.

Commonwealth vs. Edward Williams.

The defendant in this case, a well known, and somewhat venerable colored gentleman of this place, who was arraigned, before a jury of his peers, for smashing in the door and window of a shanty in the back street, occupied by Ellen Edwards the prosecutrix, also a lady of color. The evidence was somewhat damaging to the character of Edward, and resulted in a conviction, although his version of the affair was quite different, and placed the blame on other parties not named in the indictment. Edward was fined $5 and costs, and sentenced to undero an imprisonment of 10 days.

Commonwealth vs. Edward Warren.

The defendant plead guilty to the charge of stealing a horse from Mr. A. H. Kauffman, of Juniata county, and was sentenced to an imprisonment of three years, in the Western Penitentiary.

The following civil cases were tried and disposed of:

Andrew Johnston vs. The Powelton Coal & Iron Company.

This action was brought for the recovering of fees accruing in the issuing of a number of writs against the defendants, amounting to $328,08. A special verdict was rendered for the amount claimed, under the instructions of the court, judgment to be entered for the same, if, in the opinion of the court the plaintiff, in law, be entitled to judgment; otherwise for defendant. Petrikin & Massey for Plaintiff. Brown & Bailey for Defendants.

John M'Cahan's heirs vs. A. P. Wilson's Administrator.

Action of trespass, brought to recover damages for the cutting of timber, on a tract of land in Barree township. The land was claimed by both parties. The question of title being decided by the court in favor of the plaintiff, and the cutting of the timber proven, the only question to be decided by the jury was the amount of damages. Verdict for plaintiffs for $294.13. Simpson and Calvin for plaintiffs. Speer and Petrikin for defendants.

WILLIAMSBURG TO HAVE A RAIL ROAD.—This place has long been sweltering under the disadvantage of having no rail road communication with the other part of the world, but of late their most sanguine expectations are being realized and in consequence, the good citizens are all astir and prospective improvements are running the prices of property up quite encouragingly.

The starting point of the road is to be Hollidaysburg; from thence, down the Juniata to Williamsburg, and from there, about two miles South West to Springfield Farnance. This will be quite an affair for the Williamsburgers and surroundings and no doubt will give an impetus to enterprise that will tell favorably on the place and business generally, but for the pleasure of seeing the "Iron Horse," they are to pay the snug little sum of $35,000 as a bonus. This looks a little extravagant, but the saying runs; "all is well that ends well." They claim for their place, some considerable advantages, among the most conspicuous is water power, which cannot be surpassed perhaps, in the State.—*Cove Echo.*

A SCAMP.—On Wednesday last, a man giving the name of James Rice, presented an order for $34.50, purporting to be signed by Mr. Frank Hefright, at the store of Mr. Oliver Cunningham, for which he procured a suit of clothes. The appearance of the order was suspicious, and upon inquiry it was found to be a forgery. Rice was arrested, and after stripping him of his fine clothes, was allowed to go his way.

DESTRUCTION OF THE STONERSTOWN TRESTLE.—On last Wednesday, about half-past three o'clock, in the afternoon, a whirlwind struck the Stonerstown trestle, a few yards below where it spanned the township road leading directly into Stonerstown, and wrenched a span of it from its foundation and flung it about as so many splinters. Then the whole work, bench after bench began to fall reminding one of the fall of a row of bricks.

We repaired to the scene of disaster on Thursday morning, in company with H. G. Fisher, J. S. Cornman, editor of the *Monitor* and Mr. Keefer, the General Agent of the road. The train was halted a short distance beyond Sugar Camp trestle and the passengers directed to proceed, by the township road, to the river where arrangements had been made to ferry them over. We proceeded directly to the bridge, which is still standing, and walked out to the end of it and contemplated the terrible wreck. 1360 feet of trestle—over a quarter of a mile—lay shattered and splintered and tangled eighty-seven feet below us. It was the most fearful ruin we ever beheld. No one could imagine, without some ocular demonstration, that such vast quantities of timber are necessary to construct works of this kind. By actual calculation the amount was found to be very little, if any, short of two millions of feet. Great trees, sound to the core, were shivered and splintered into mere fragments. The greater part of the timbers was new and had the trestle not been struck by a tornado would have lasted for years.

The company has resolved not to rebuild it. A heavy force of men was immediately employed to erect a temporary track, by means of a switch back, to the river, thence across it by a temporary trestle and thence forward, about a mile and-a-half, to Sugar Camp trestle, where it will connect with the present track. One of the routes heretofore surveyed will no doubt be adopted, and during the summer it will be graded and the high bridge and trestle avoided altogether. The company expects to have the road open again in the course of ten or fifteen days. Freight is transferred, at present, from the North to the South side and return by wagons.

We had intended giving an extended account of our visit but owing to the crowded state of our columns, we have been compelled to "cut it short."

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—The Huntingdon County Agricultural Society met, pursuant to previous notice, in the Court House, on Wednesday evening of last week.

The following Committee of Arrangements for the present year, was announced by the chair:

John Flenner, Huntingdon; John S. Warfel, Henderson; James Port, Huntingdon; J. Simpson Africa, Huntingdon; J. A. White, Porter.

On motion of John S. Miller, Resolved, That the premiums for mule and horse race during the last fair, be paid by the society.

Mr. Womelsdorf, for the Committee on premiums, made a verbal report, which was accepted.

The following resolution was offered by John S. Miller and adopted:

Whereas, the Fair Ground belonging to this society is fast falling into a state of dilapidation and decay for want of proper care and attention. It is, therefore, resolved that the officers of this society be and they are hereby authorized to leave the same to some proper person who will care for said grounds and keep them in good order, reserving the right to this society to enter upon the same at anytime for the purpose of holding Fairs thereon, and for the purpose of making improvements when needful, or desirable. The said lese to put the track in good order and keep it so, for the use of the society, at his own expense.

John Dougherty Esq., read the following article on seeding grapes which was on motion, ordered to be printed with the minutes:

"He at first picks up with great care and discrimination some grapes perfectly ripe, of that kind which he wishes to introduce into his vineyard, and keeps in a dry place. When in the spring, by making a small cut in the vine it bleeds, and the sap oozes out the makes a small hole in the main stock with a gimlet, and introduces into it a seed of the grapes preserved. This is what is called "sowing." This seed—which has been kept alive for months by the moisture contained in the berry—being immersed in a liquid homogenous and conatural, now germinates, and the sap hardened by the contact of the air, envelopes the small root of the little new plant, which indentifies itself with the main stock, and grows up with the other branches. Meanwhile the mother vine continues to bear fruit. After the lapse of two years the new offspring is pruned. The third year it bears grapes. Then the old vine is cut above the new plant, and thus the change or renovation is perfectly operated."

D. HARE, Prest.

R. M'Divitt, Sec'y.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—In pursuance of previous notice, a goodly number of the Physicians of Huntingdon county, met in Odd Fellows' Hall, Huntingdon, Pa., April 9th, 1872, for the purpose of organizing a County Medical Society.

Temporary organization was affected by calling Dr. Jno. M'Culloch to the Chair, and electing Drs. J. A. Shade and Geo. W. Thompson, Vice Presidents, and [illegible] Secretary.

The following permanent officers were then elected to serve one year: President, Dr. John M'Culloch, Huntingdon; Vice Presidents, Dr. J. A. Shade, Shade Gap, Dr. J. H. Wintrode; Recording Secretary, Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh, Huntingdon; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Henry Orlady, Petersburg; Treasurer, Dr. Geo. W. Thompson, Mount Union.

A committee was appointed to prepare a Constitution and By Laws to be submitted at the next meeting of the Society.

Delegates to the American Medical Association, Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh, Huntingdon; Dr. G. W. Thompson, Mount Union; Dr. Henry Orlady, Petersburg.

Delegates to the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Dr. J. A. Shade, Shade Gap; Dr. D. P. Miller, Huntingdon; Dr. J. F. Thompson, Scottsville.

A resolution of thanks, to the Odd Fellows' for use of their Hall, and to the Editors' of the several papers of Huntingdon for their courtesy in publishing notices, were adopted.

After the transaction of other business the Society adjourned, each member well pleased with the success of the meeting, to meet in Huntingdon, on Friday, the 12th day of November next, at 10 a. m.

JOHN M'CULLOCH, Prest.

A. B. BRUMBAUGH, Secy.

DEFENDANTS TO TESTIFY IN THEIR OWN BEHALF.—The act which enables defendants in certain criminal case to testify in their own behalf has been signed by the governor. It provides that in the trial of all indictments, complaints and other proceedings against persons charged with commission of crimes of offenses not above the grade of misdemeanor, in any court of record, of criminal jurisdiction the person so charged shall at his own request, but not otherwise, be deemed a competent witness, but his neglect or refusal to testify shall not create any presumption against him, nor shall any comment be made upon, such neglect or refusal by counsel during the trial of the case; provided that this act shall not extend to the trial of any person for an indictment for perjury or forgery.

BRIDGE BURNED.—On Saturday forenoon last, the bridge that spanned Stone Creek, at the eastern end of this borough, was totally destroyed by fire. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from a passing locomotive. The destruction of this bridge will be severely felt by the citizens of Henderson township, and the traveling public generally.

WHAT A MAN CAN DO.—A gentleman assures us that he labored 287 days, travelled over 4000 miles and attended church and sabbath school 47 sundays during last year.

THREE SPRINGS, April 12, 1872.

MR. EDITOR.—From Shade Gap to M'Connellsburg, thence to this place, via Fort Littleton was my route, and with one exception nothing worth relating occurred; that of a man found dead a week or more ago on the State road. The story was told me this way: A well-known citizen of that vacinity left home to visit some relations; the next day he was found dead; near him, or on his person was found a bottle, nearly empty, containing hydrate of chloral used in cases of delirum-tremens, and to steady the nerves, a deadly poison, when use in large quantities I believe. It is the opinion of the doctors that he was intoxicated, and had taken a large dose of this medicine, which combined with the liquor he had taken, produced apoplexy, from which he died. Another name to the long list of persons dead from—what? The damnable use of intoxicating drinks; licensed too, by the higher authorities, but thank fortune one year more will tell another tale as to the granting these persons authority to sell this stuff.

One comes in, as it were, at the postern door to this town, and has only been prepared for the beautiful ville he is about to see by the beauty, and picturesque scenery of the surrounding country. But, once there, he finds a veritable summer resort in an elevated, high caste community, a city, evidently, laid out and a very agreeable climate. Hardly the famous Mineral Springs a little further on, will tempt him beyond the precincts of Mr. Hudson's well-kept hotel. He will find the people hospita. and inviting. Educationally it is one of the foremost in the county, it has also churches, stores, shops, mills, &c.

Public sales and auctions seem to be the order of the day. This is the place to learn human nature, one of the very best, opportunities; you will find upon looking around and observing people, that the judicious side of one's nature predominates on this occasion. On every side are merry countenances, and the occasion is so free from all restraint that even a stranger can hugely enjoy himself. At sales in this vicinity, which it has been the writers pleasure to visit, the following somewhat high prices were paid: Wheat, $1.71; Rye, $1.64; Oats, 55; Potatoes, $1.08; Hay, $15,50 per ton. These are the highest prices I have known to be paid this season. Hastily.

ARGUS.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—*Dear Sir:*—The *small-pox* has broken out in the family of Mr. Hess, at the lower hotel, in this borough. They recently removed from Baltimore to this place, and, it is believed, brought the loathsome disease with them. They have the sympathy of the entire community in their distress. The Doctors pronounce it the genuine article. It is hoped, by proper management, the disease will be stayed in its ravages.

Our townsman, Mr. D. M. Giles, had, recently, a large tumor removed from his shoulder, of sixteen year's growth. The operation was performed by George Orlady, M. D., late graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. The patient is convalescent. Dr. George promises to become an ornament to his profession.

Your editorial in reference to the forthcoming County Superintendent, is opportune and judicious. We unhesitatingly indorse the sentiment: "Let none but men fully qualified be placed in the office." The incumbent should be intelligent, impartial, moral, thoroughly conversant with the workings of the common school system, know something about parliamentary usages, and be able to express his ideas before a public assembly.

CITIZEN

Petersburg, April 10, 1872.

JAMES BROWN, of Pennsylvania Furnace, met with a severe accident, on last Saturday, while running a circular saw. The index and middle fingers of the left hand were entirely cut away and the hand otherwise injured. Dr. C. V. VanTrieg was called in and dressed the wound, and the patient is doing well. It is thought that the hand will prove an entire loss.

Go to Williams for Garden Statuary and Vases. [ap10.

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's. March 22, tf.

WILLIAMS manufactures Marble and Slate Mantles. Call and see designs. [ap10.

DON'T DYE, but use a bottle or two of NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. It makes the head feel so good. Sold everywhere. See advertisement.

It will pay farmers, mechanics, coach-makers, &c., to call and make their purchases of Francis' Hardware Co., No. 620 Hill street, Huntingdon.

When you buy a high-priced Sewing Machine, get the "Victor," with shuttle easiest to thread, self-setting needle, simplest machine. For sale by M. M. Logan, on easy terms. 10apr2t.

WILLIAMS wishes all who are in want of Marble Work, to call and examine workmanship and prices before purchasing elsewhere. [ap10.

THE place for fine Confections, Notions, Toys, Jewelery, &c., is at D. AFRICA'S, one door west of D. P. Gwin's store. Also, Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda Water in season. [apr.10–6mos.

LIST OF PATENTS issued from the United States Patent Office, to Pennsylvania Inventors, for the week ending March 26, 1872, and each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

A. B. FLOOD, successor to Robt. U. cite and Broad Top coal. Office No. 105, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds of hauling done. Orders left at the office will receive prompt attention. 27mar.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS.
For the week ending April 13, 1872	4,450
Same date last year	9,060
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	4610
Shipped for the year 1872	87,940
Same date last year	91,198
Increase for year 1872	3258

Marriages.

MORRISON—UTTS.—On the 10th of April, 1872, at Belleville, Mifflin county, by Rev. M. Floyd, Mr. J. H. Morrison to Miss Ella M. Utts, both of Union twp., Mifflin co.

WILKINS—TRIMBATH.—On the 7th of April, 1872, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. J. M. Mason, Mr. Hiram Wilkins to Miss Elizabeth Trimbath, all of Dudley, Huntingdon co., Pa.

Deaths.

Obituary notices 10 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany the notice. This includes memorial tributes, resolutions of societies, etc.

HAWN.—On the 12th inst., at her residence, at Mill Creek, Mrs. Esther Hawn, aged 57 years.

NASH.—On Monday, the 8th inst., in this borough, of consumption, Mrs. Crissy A., wife of Geo. H. Nash, in the 39th year of her age.

BREWSTER.—On the 24th of March, 1872, Nancie C., oldest daughter of Capt. J. and P. P. Brewster, aged 9 years, 11 months and 15 days.

COULTER.—In this place, on the 8th inst., Ida May, aged 5 years, 4 months and 11 days; on the 9th inst., John S., aged 1 year and 2 months; on the 11th inst., Mary Margret, aged 3 years, 8 months and 16 days. Children of David A. and Irene Coulter.

SMUCKER.—At Huntingdon, on the 14th inst., Florence, only child of John E. and Sarah L. Smucker, aged 3 years, 4 months and 17 days.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.
The undersigned has for sale three thrifty Shoats, of a good breed, which he will sell cheap for cash.
April 17, 1872.-tf PAUL O. DECKER.

NOTICE!—All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase or have anything to do with a Due Bill given by me to John McMullen, dated April 6, 1872, as I have not received value for the same, and will not pay it.
WILLIAM HARVEY.
Shirleysburg, Pa., April 8, 1872.-17apr.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP
The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the merchantile business, under the firm name of Cronover & Decker, has this day, (April 1, 1872), been dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm have been placed in the hands of Peter Swoope, Esq., for collection. The business will be continued, at the old stand, by N. C. Decker.
H. CONOVER.
17apl3t. N. C. DECKER.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., April 16, 1872.

	Wholesale	Retail.
BUTTER	$ 25	$ 30
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maracaibo	21@24	25@26
" Rio, choice	20@25	28
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maracaibo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		20
EGGS		25
FLOUR, white wheat	7 50	
" red wheat	675 to 7 00	
WHEAT, white, per bush	1 60	
" red, "	1 50	
RYE	90	
CORN	70	
OATS	45	
MOLASSES, Port Rico	60	
" New Orleans	1 00	
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	14½ 7 lbs for 1	05
" extra C	13½ 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 50
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	1 00
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 20	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	75
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
SYRUP, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	35	50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra gold n	80	90
" bee hive	70	75
" best baking	55	65
RAISINS, layers	3 50	25
" valencia	16	18
" mats	16	20
PRUNES	16	20
CURRANTS	12	15
RICE	10	12
STARCH	8½	10
SOAP	8½	10
SAL SODA	4½	5
BUCKETS, two hoops		22
" three hoops		25
PEANUTS, roasted, per bushel	3 50 per qt.	20
ESSENCE COFFEE, per gross	4 25 per box	5
CHEESE, Goshen	17	20
CANNED PEACHES, 3 lb cans	4 50	40
" " 2 lb cans	3 00	30
" TOMATOES, 3 lb cans	2 75	25
" " 2 lb cans	2 00	18
" EGG PLUM, 2 lb cans	4 50	40
" GREEN GAGES, "	4 50	40
" RED CHERRIES "	4 00	35
" WHITE CHERRIES	4 50	40
" WINESLOW'S CORN	3 50	35
" LIMA BEANS, 2 lb cans	3 00	35
" GREEN PEAS, 2 lb cans	3 75	35
DRIED MEAT	14½	18
POTATOES		50

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

April 15, 1872.

FLOUR, Extra family	5 75 00
" Superfine	5 50
" fancy brands	6 00
" Rye	5 00
CORN MEAL	4 00
WHEAT, white per bushel	1 65
" red, "	1 45
CORN	80
RYE	1 05
OATS	62

PHILADELPHIA STOCK MARKET.

Reported by CROSMAN & KUHN, Bankers and Brokers, No. 133 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

April 13, 1872—4 P. M.

Gold	1 10¾
U. S. 6's, 1881	1 15¾
" "5-20," 1862	1 12¼
" " 1864	1 12¼
" " 1865	1 13
" " July "	1 11
" " 1867	1 12¼
" " 1868	1 13
U. S. 5's—"10-40"	1 08¾
" Currency 6's	1 15¾
" New 5's	1 10
New York Central R. R.	98¾
New York and Erie "	92¾
Lake Shore "	95¾
Chicago & N. Western Company	82¾
Do Do PFD.	95¼
Chicago & Rock Island R. R.	1 15
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	63¾
Philadelphia and Reading R. R.	58¼
Camden and Amboy "	1 26¾
Pennsylvania "	61¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny "	39¼
City 6's (New)	1 01¾
Philadelphia & Erie R. R.	28¾
Catawissa PFD.	47
Northern Central R. R.	39
Money	7 to 9

Market unsettled.

New Advertisements.

ISAAC TAYLOR & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF *Hemlock, Pine, and Oak Bill Timber and Shingles*, Osceola, Clearfield county, Pa. They make a specialty of furnishing to order all kinds of

HEMLOCK AND BILL TIMBER.

Orders taken and any information given by M. M. LOGAN, at his office, over the Union Bank, Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan.24,1872-6mo.

A HANDSOME MOUSTACHE!
MOUSTACHE, WHISKERS, MOUSTACHE, WHISKERS. Prof. St. Croix's French Compound, the *Great* HAIR GROWER, will produce a luxurient MOUSTACHE or WHISKERS in the smoothest face. Pleasant to use. Sent to any address on receipt of Fifty cents. H. T. BOND, CHEMIST. N. E. Cor Tenth and Chestnut Sts., Phila.
March6,72-1y.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE on line of Railroad, in one of the best agricultural regions in Pennsylvania. For information inquire of J. A. POLLOCK,
mch13,'72-tf.] Huntingdon, Pa.

HEALTH! STRENGTH!! VIGOR!!!
For *Headache, Costiveness, Billiousness and Liver Complaint*, use DR. HERRICK'S *Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, the best in use. For Lame Back or Pain in the Side or Rheumatism* use DR. HERRICK'S *Kidney Strengthening Plaster. For Catarrh* or *Cold in the Head*, use DR. PERRIN'S *Fumigator.* For all *Live Stock*, use HERVEL'S *Horse and Cattle Powders.* The above articles are amongst the *best* in the *market. Satisfaction guaranteed* or *money refunded.* Sold by *John Read, S. S. Smith* and the trade generally.
L. W. WARNER & CO.,
67 Murray Street, N.Y.
Jan27,'72-3mo.

E. BARTOL. | A. KENNEDY. | J. MARCH. | DAVID MINGLE
BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.
[Lately Franklin Manufacturing Company.]
Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Wood, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, all kinds of Furniture, &c. Our Machinery the very best quality and giving our entire being of attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the above named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.
All orders addressed to
BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.
Lumber taken in exchange for all kinds of work.
Jan. 31, 1871.

PHILAD
SPRIN
FENTON, THO
617 CHESTN
Have now in store, and openi mainly direct from HOME AND Foreign an
DRESS FABRICS, SILKS, SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIE
Embracing all the Novelties of the Seas Package at the lowest market price.
Feb. 21, 1872.-3m.

1872. SPRING AN
HOOD, BON
ARE NOW OFFE
NEW S
Nos. 811, 813, 815 M
AN
Nos. 806, 808, 810, 812
PHILAD
A magnificent S
DRY G
Complete in all
Silk and Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams Men's and Boys' Wear, White Furnishing Goods, Notions, &c., Bleached
Also *just opened* an extensive CAR To all of which, including many choice *MADE GOODS*, they respectfully in
Jan.10,72-3m.

New Advertisements.

HUNTINGDON ACADEMY.
The Summer term of this Institution will commence APRIL 15, 1872.
JAS. A. STEPHENS,
10 april3t Principal.

HENRY & CO.,
AGENTS for the Harrisburg Fertilizing Co., will furnish in large or small quantities a pure article of flour bone—Super-Phosphate and Animal Compost to any point on Canal or railroad. 10apr3m.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKING.—Samuel Hamer & Son have entered into a partnership, and will hereafter conduct the business of Wagon and Carriage Making, at the old stand, in Alexandria, where they will be prepared to do all kinds of light and heavy work. The public are invited to give them a trial. All work warranted.
jan.24,72-3m] SAMUEL HAMER & SON.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
This day a Pratnership has been entered into between Samuel Hatfield, Benjamin R. Hatfield and Evander P. Walker, under the name and firm of S. Hatfield & Co., to carry on a General Merchandise and Produce business in the borough of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Penna.
SAMUEL HATFIELD,
BENJ. R. HATFIELD,
Apr.3,'72-3t.] EVANDER P. WALKER.

FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES
INSURANCE OFFICE.
LEISTER BUILDING,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Queen of Liverpool	$10,000,000
Hanover, New York	3,000,000
Commercial	250,000
German, of Erie	200,000

TERMS REASONABLE.
10apr1y KENNEDY & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between Henry Chamberlain and Geo. A. Port, as hotel and boarding house keepers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of said co-partnership are left in the hands of John O. Murray, Esq., for collection and settlement. All parties knowing themselves indebted to said Chamberlain & Port will make immediate payment to John O. Murray, Esq., and all parties having claims against the said firm will present the same, duly authorized by law, to the said John O. Murray, Esq., for payment.
The said Henry Chamberlain will continue to keep the hotel and boarding house, known as the Franklin House, in the borough of Huntingdon.
HENRY CHAMBERLAIN,
ap.3,'72-tf.] GEO. A. PORT.

W. BUCHANAN J. M. BUCHANAN.
BUCHANAN & SON.
509 HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
We have the the largest, cheapest and best assortment of
COOKING STOVES
West of Philadelphia. We constantly keep on hand
SPEARS',
CALORIFIC,
EXCELSIOR,
OLIVE BRANCH,
PENN,
MORNING LIGHT,
COTTAGE,
STAR, and the
REGULATOR.
EVERY STOVE WARRANTED!
WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
JAPANESE WARE,
TIN AND PAINTED WARE,
TOLEDO PUMPS,
ETC., ETC., ETC. ETC.
Persons going to housekeeping can get everything they need, from a clothes pin to a cooking stove.
ROOFING, SPOUTING & JOB WORK
done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. 10april.

FOR
PLAIN PRINTING,
FANCY PRINTING,
GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

NOTICE:—
*HUNTINGDON BUILDING AND LOA

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Bones and Bone-meal.

The complaint of fraud in the manufacture of commercial manures gives rise to many questions concerning the manufacture of bones into some available form by the farmer himself. This is a very important subject, and yet it is one beset by many difficulties. To a majority of farmers in this country bones are the only reliable source of supply to replace the phosphates carried away by the annual exportation of grain, beef, and pork. But bones broken into fragments of not more than an ounce in weight each will, under ordinary circumstances, remain in the soil undecomposed for a half century, and consequently but little benefit will be derived from their use. Bones, to be of immediate value, must be ground fine; but this with "raw bones" is a very difficult process. Bones subjected to the action of high steam lose all their oil, and a large portion of the gelatine which so obstructs the grinding, and thus becomes brittle, and quite easily ground on a common mill. The same end can be reached more directly by burning the bones, the waste being merely the animal matter contained in them. The phosphate of lime is unaffected by either steaming or burning.

The mineral part of the bones, thus separated, will be found to consist substantially of 45 per cent. of phosphoric and 55 of lime. This compound is insoluble in pure water, and but very sparingly soluble in rain-water charged with carbolic acid. If we take this "bone phosphote" and add to it a little more than half its weight of sulphuric acid, (commercial oil of vitriol,) we will in a few days produce a new compound, in the sulphuric acid has removed two-thirds of the lime from the bones, combining with it to form gypsum, supplying the place of the lime thus removed with water. This is a true soluble superphosphate. Its elements are—

Phosphoric acid	60.69
Lime (calcium)	23.93
Water	15.38
	100.000

This mass will be found very tenacious, and somewhat difficult to handle. To remedy this it should be mixed, in sufficient quantities to render it dry, with some good absorbent, such as dry swamp-muck reduced to a powder, or with ground charcoal, or even with road-dust. Lime or ashes should never be used for this purpose.

Several farmers can co-operate in the construction of a mill, and thus produce the bone-meal which they use at prime cost. From this they can make their own superphosphate, and use it either by itself or mixed with composted manure.

But bones may be reduced to a very fine state of division by the use of strong wood-ashes, and thus presenting a large surface to the solvent action of water and carbonic acid in the soil, may be of great value in maintaining fertility. We suggest the following formula for using bones with ashes:

Ground bones	100 pounds.
Strong wood-ashes	400 pounds.
Soda saltpetre	70 pounds.
Epsom salts	10 pounds

Dissolve the soda saltpetre and epsom salts in sufficient water to throughly moisten the ashes and bone-meal .Mix well, and let it stand ten days, stirring it daily. Use some absorbents, such as dry muck pulverized, to dry the same and reduce it to powder.

German potash (150 pounds) may be substituted for the ashes, in whole or in part. This amount used on an acre will have a marked effect on the crop.

Experiments with Onions.

John B. Wolf, M. D., of Washington, forwarded to the Farmers' Club, New York, the following communication:

On shipboard, at New Orleans, in the year 1849, in charge of one hundred marines, with cholera among them, I observed that those who ate freely of onions, supposing them to be healthy, were attacked certainly and fatally. Onions and salt cured the bite of a rattlesnake on my son, and are considered specific in all snake bites. I have found four separate witnesses of phenomena connected with small-pox and fever:

1. Onions in rooms with small-pox rot rapidly.
2. Blisters rise on them.
3. They retain and communicate the virus many weeks after the epidemic has subsided.
4. Applied to the feet of fever patients, they rapidly turn black.
5. They prevent the spread of small-pox in thickly populated tenements by absorbing the
6. A man with hydrophobia, in his frenzy, ate voraciously of onions, and recovered.

From all these facts may be deducted:

1. That onions should not be eaten when there is a prevailing epidemic.
2. That onions sliced and frequently changed are good disinfectants.
3. That experiments should be made to test the extent of their usefulness. For many years I have opposed vaccination as ordinarily done, and hence hail with satisfaction any means of mitigating the virus of this distemper.

Requirements of a Successful Farmer.

A man must know something about farming before he can become successful. He may desire to become a farmer or gardener, but before he becomes one he has something to learn. We are constantly meeting meen, both old and young, who say they would like to become farmers. They like fresh milk, butter and eggs, the country air and fresh strawberries. Oh, many of them think they can be had for the asking, no skill being required in their production. "I would like," says another, "to be a doctor or a lawyer." Well, do *they* become rich without study? No; nor does any one think of such a thing. Yet it would be just as foolish to think of becoming a scientific and successful farmer without study, as to become a successful lawyer or doctor. A love for the country is not enough of itself to prepare one for being a farmer. There is no business which requires a more thorough observance or clearer perception of nature than farming, except perhaps, that of being a physician; and the two professions are very much alike, for we must study the laws which control life in both.—*Ruralist.*

How to Use a Grindstone.

First—Don't waste the stone by running it in water; but if you do, don't allow it to stand in water when not in use, as it will cause a soft place.

Second—Wet the stone by dropping water on it from a pot suspended above the stone, and stop off the water when not in use.

Third—Don't allow the stone to get out of order, but keep it perfectly round by use of gas pipe, or a hacker.

Fourth—Clean off all the greasy tools before sharpening, as grease or oil destroys the grit.

Fifth—Observe: when you get a stone that suits your purpose, send a sample of the grit to the dealer to select by; a half ounce sample is enough, and can be sent by mail.—*Franklin Journal.*

New Advertisements.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED WOODEN AGRAFFE.

THE COMPOUND REST PLANK.

THE FULL IRON FRAME.

AND THE SUSTAINING IRON BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years,* (*at our own expense.*) We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give *our* personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to

E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

New Advertisements.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } { S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.
Dec. 12, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifl

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper,* than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

January 4, 1871.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is unrivalled.*

Prepared by Dr. O. SMITH, Worcester, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500.00 to any person. [my.1071-yr.

For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, '71.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES,
CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

FOR SALE.—

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHOICE BUILDING LOTS in West Huntingdon, Pa. FIFTY of these lots will, for a short time, be offered at *low prices,* ranging from $100 to $150. *Terms easy.* Apply to or address

nov29-tf R. ALLISON MILLER.

C. M. AFRICA'S

Fancy candy, toy and variety store is now stocked with a choice selection of french and common candies, nuts, raisins, figs, etc. The largest assortment of toys in town just received. Gold, silver, plated, and french horn jewelry, bracelets, chains, pocket books, combs, china and wax dolls, cigars, tobacco, pipes, etc. Come and examine my stock before buying elsewhere.

C. M. AFRICA,
sept27-6m No. 420, next door to P. O.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Saturday, November 25th, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Up Trains. Mail	Stations.	Down Trains. Accom.	Down Trains. Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 8 10	Huntingdon	AR 9 00	AR 4 38
5 47	8 20	Long Siding	8 49	4 29
6 00	8 34	McConnellstown	8 34	4 13
6 07	8 41	P' asant Grove	8 27	4 06
6 20	8 53	Marklesburg	8 14	3 51
6 33	9 06	Coffee Run	8 02	3 38
6 40	9 14	Rough and Ready	7 55	3 28
6 54	9 28	Cove	7 38	3 13
7 00	9 35	Fishers Summit	7 33	3 08
7 30	10 00	Saxton	7 00	2 52
7 47	10 18	Riddlesburg	6 43	2 34
7 54	10 26	Hopewell	6 37	1 26
8 12	10 46	Pipers Run	6 20	2 08
8 32	11 06	Tatesville	6 00	1 48
8 47	11 20	Bloody Run	5 48	1 34
8 52	11 25	Mount Dallas	54	1 30
8 59	11 32	Ashcom's Mills	5 57	1 22
9 04	11 36	Lutzville	5 33	1 18
9 09	11 49	Hartley's Mills	5 29	1 14
9 16	11 47	Jamesons	5 22	1 07
AR 9 23	11 54	Bedford	LE 5 15	1 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 25	LE 10 05	Saxton	AR 7 10	AR 2 45
7 35	10 20	Coalmont	6 55	2 30
7 40	10 25	Crawford	6 50	2 5
AR 7 50	AR 10 35	Dudley	LE 6 40	LE 2 15
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIS, Supt.

Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

Westward Mail	Westward Through Passenger	Westward Fast Line	Westward Way Passenger	Westward Mixed Train	Stations.	Eastward Accom.	Eastward Mail	Eastward Philadelphia Express
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
4 56	6 12	11 14	10 41		N. Hamilton	10 01	4 00	.....
5 04	6 18	11 21	10 55		Mt. Union	9 53	3 53	.....
5 12	6 26	11 30	11 10		Mapleton	9 45	3 45	.....
5 20	6 31	11 37	11 26		Mill Creek	9 37	3 37	.....
5 35	6 45	11 55	11 50		Huntingdon	9 24	3 24	11 15
5 54	7 02	12 11	12 20		Petersburg	9 06	3 08	.....
6 03	7 10	12 21	12 32		Barree	8 58	3 00	.....
6 10	7 17	12 28	12 40		Spruce Creek	8 51	2 53	10 50
6 25	7 29	12 42	1 00		Birmingham	8 39	2 42	.....
6 32	7 35	12 50	1 08		Tyrone	8 32	2 35	10 34
6 44	7 45	1 01	1 22		Tipton	8 23	2 28	.....
6 50	7 50	1 07	1 30		Fostoria	8 18	2 21	.....
6 55	7 54	1 11	1 36		Bell's Mills	8 14	2 17	10 19
7 15	8 10	1 30	2 00		Altoona	7 55	2 00	10 05
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 50 A M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 55 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 35 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after all th, trains will leave *Harrisburg,* as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail.	Fast Line.	Mail Train.	Express.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P M
Harrisburg, Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40
Harrisburg, Arrive				
			P. M.	A. M.
Williamsport, Arrive	6 30	8 30	2 05	2 00
Elmira,	10 55		5 30	5 25
Canandaigua,			8 25	8 10
Rochester,			9 35	9 20
Buffalo,			12 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge,			1 20	12 30
Niagara Falls,			1 20	12 40
			A. M.	P M

SOUTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail Train.	Express.	Fast Line.	Mail.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	4 05	7 20	7 25	2 15
Baltimore, arrive	7 20	P. M.	P. M.	6 59
		12 00	3 00	A. M.
Washington, arrive	10 09		5 05	5 50

ED. S. YOUNG,
Dec. 20, 1871. General Passenger Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANG

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.07 a. m., 3.42 and 9.45 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.45 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m., and 3.20 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. Train from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 10 a. m., 2 00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.40 a. m, and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5 00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.25 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6 20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.45 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.35 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 7.00 a m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.15 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m , for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p. m, and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.25, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenkyille at 6.45, 8.10 a. m., 12.20 Noon and 4.45 p. m.

Reading Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.05 and 5.55 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.50 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 2.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.30 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.15, 11.25 a. m. and 2.54 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.20 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.50 noon, and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.35 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 150 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
nov.23,'71.) Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

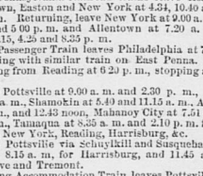
For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3.15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

Miscellaneous.

WARNING.



THIS MEDALLION IS EMBOSSED IN EVERY GENUINE HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

MANY CITIZENS of this county who, had been persuaded to buy other kinds of Sewing Machines, which seemed at *first* to work well on a tolerable range of work, have expressed to me their *regrets* that the genuine original Elias Howe Sewing Machine—the best in the world—had not been brought to their notice before purchasing. And judging from the number of offers I have, to trade Howe machines for all other kinds, I estimate that the people of this county have lost more than $20,000 by failing to get, at the first, the *genuine Howe Machine.* It is made on sound mechanical principles, avoids rickety cog-wheels, and is so constructed as to have perfect control by adjustment, and provision made to restore lost motion when it wears, thereby securing extraordinary *durability,* and adaptation to the greatest range of work. Now as my traveling agents may not be able to visit every person in time, and as many inferior machines of different kinds are still being urged on the public, I hereby GIVE NOTICE, that before you spend your time or money on any other machine, the safest plan is, either to write to me direct, or inquire of agents for the famous *Elias Howe,* machine, from Brown's Carpet Store, Huntingdon, Pa., and take no agents word for it, that the machine is genuine, unless it has the medallion at the head of this article, imbedded in the bed plate of every machine.

JAS. A. BROWN,
Huntingdon, Pa., Gen. Agent for Hunt. Co.
Feb.14,1872-6mos.

FOR ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING,

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL BUILDING."

New Advertisements.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION 1700.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 per annum in advance. $2 50 within six months. $3.00 if not paid within the year.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'

AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.
January 4, 1871.

HENRY & CO'S.

LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand

FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,

FRAMES, &C., at manufacturers' prices.

ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY RIVER AND

PITTSBURG COAL,

BY the TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD

Feb. 15, 1871.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING

CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Jan. 4, '71.

WM. WILLIAMS,

MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

J. H. CLOVER, PROPRITOR.

MORRISON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT

HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. H. CLOVER, Prop.

April 5, 1871-1y.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE

CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,

is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.

March 15, tf.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES,
STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,

oct4-1y. HUNTINGDON, PA.

ROSADALIS!!

THE INGREDIENTS THAT compose ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT.

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS

will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS haved used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

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CRAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
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Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address

DR CLEMENTS & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists.
sept6,1y. BALTIMORE, MD.

JOHN READ, AGENT, Huntingdon, Pa.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!